Gen.l Hon.ble Robert Taylor

[1867]

JOHN A. SEAVERNS

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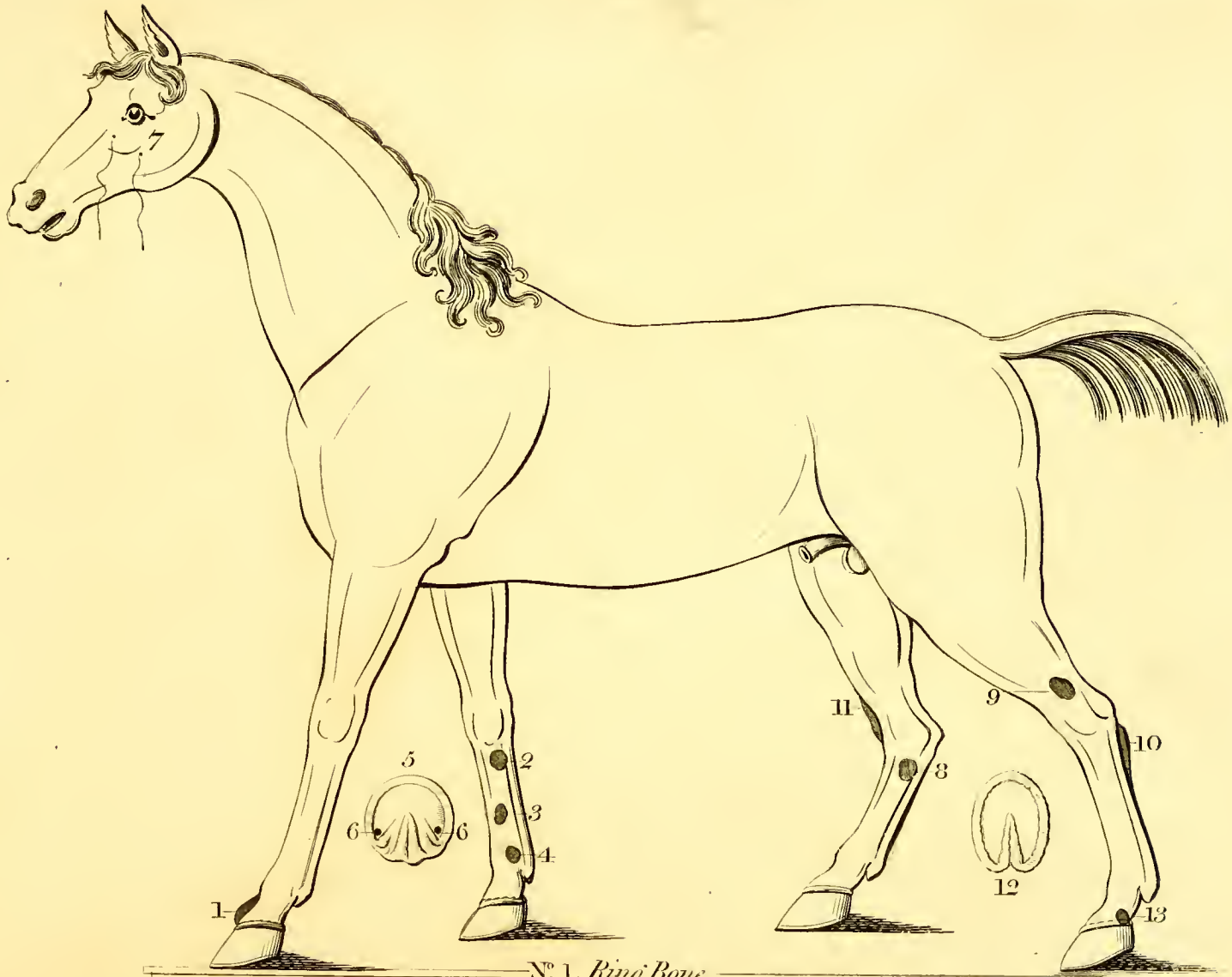

№ 1. *Ring Bone*

2 *Dangerous Splint*
3 *Splint of little Danger*
4 *Splint frequently troublesome*
5 *Perfect Foot shewing the seat of Corn*
6 *Corns*
7 *Seton under the Eye*
8 *Bone Spavin*
9 *Thorough Pin*
10 *Curb*
11 *Blood Spavin*
12 *An Imperfect Foot*
13 *Quitter*

Hon. Mr. General Taylor
24th January 1808 —

CASES

IN

FARRIERY;

IN WHICH THE

DISEASES OF HORSES

ARE TREATED ON THE PRINCIPLES

OF THE

VETERINARY SCHOOL

OF

MEDICINE.

BY

JOHN SHIPP,

LATE VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE ELEVENTH, AND NOW TO THE TWENTY THIRD REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.

LEEDS:

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1808

Advertisement.

THE scientific and learned Reader will readily perceive, that no regular Arrangement, or Methodical Classification of Diseases, has been studiously observed in the Performance now before him; yet the Author trusts, that as the Contents of the Volume were sent to the Press in detached Parts, during his Absence on Regimental Duty, he may hope to obtain some indulgence; and that the Sincerity of his Intentions, though often expressed in a plain unlettered Style, may disarm the Critic, and plead his Excuse.

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DEDICATION.

TO EDWARD COLEMAN, ESQ.

PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF VETERINARIAN MEDICINE, AND VETERINARY SURGEON-GENERAL TO HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS OF CAVALRY, AND THE HONOURABLE BOARD OF ORDNANCE, &c. &c.

SIR,

IF the diſtinguiſhed eminence you have attained, and the office you have ſo long filled with honour to yourſelf, and benefit to your country, did not point out a peculiar propriety in my dedicating the following pages to you, I ſhould have been influenced by the ſtill ſtronger motives of affection, and the ſenſe of duty I owe to you as the Profeſſor under whoſe guidance and direction I firſt imbibed the rudiments and principles of the Veterinary Art. And, altho' I am conſcious, that the preſent work can have no other claim to your notice, than as a tribute of profound reſpect, and unfeigned gratitude, yet, if it ſhould receive your approbation and patronage as the firſt fruits of my endeavours to render myſelf uſeful in my ſtation, it would inſpire me with a ſmall degree of confidence and hope that my labour has not been altogether in vain.

I alſo wiſh, at the ſame time, to expreſs my obligations, in common with Veterinarian Surgeons in general, and the community at large, to Dr. Baillie, Meſſrs. Cline, Cooper, Abernethy, Home, &c. who have ſo amply merited praiſe and gratitude for their noble and diſtintereſted aſsiduities, attention and inſtruction, communicated to the Veterinary Collegians, and for whom, I truſt, I ſhall ever retain the moſt grateful feelings of regard.

I remain, dear Sir,

With the ſincereſt wiſhes for your proſperity and happineſs,

Your much obliged and moſt obedient humble Servant,

JOHN SHIPP,

Veterinary Surgeon to the 11th and 23d Regiments of Light Dragoons

Leeds, July 5d, 1806.

PREFACE.

ALTHO,' from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Veterinary College, much intereſting information on the Treatment and Diſeaſes of Horſes, has continued to iſsue from the preſs, and has deſervedly obtained both credit and celebrity; yet, as the author of the following pages has had the honour of being the firſt Veterinary Surgeon appointed to one of his Majeſty's regular regiments of Cavalry, it has afforded him ſuch an extenſive field of obſervation and enquiry as may not, perhaps, have fallen to the lot of many others. And as his practice has happily met the approbation of thoſe who have employed him in his public capacity, as well as of a numerous claſs of gentlemen and others who have conſulted him in the line of his profeſsion, he candidly acknowledges that he has been induced, at the earneſt ſolicitation of theſe, to offer the preſent ſhort detail of facts to the eye of an impartial public, hoping for its kind indulgence.

In a work of this ſort, where the path has been often occupied by the footſteps of others, a coincidence of ſentiment muſt ſometimes occur, and afford a corroborative proof that the mode of practice recommended by the Veterinarian School is daily eſtabliſhing itſelf on the firm baſis of experience.

I am

I am alſo induced to hope, that my feeble attempts at inſtruction may have a tendency to excite, in ſome degree, the feelings of humanity, in reſpect to the many ſufferings which the generous animal, for which I am concerned, is frequently liable from unmerited cruelty and injudicious treatment; and that mankind may be induced to view theſe ſufferings with an eye of ſympathy and tenderneſs, and have recourſe to rational practitioners when diſeaſe, or accident require relief.

Veterinarians labour under much greater difficulties than Phyſicians and Surgeons, as the faculty of ſpeech ſeldom fails to aſsiſt the endeavours of the latter, and to lead to the diſcovery of the ſeat of the diſeaſe, or malady, while the former are directed by the ſimple ſymptoms only. If the Phyſician alleviate ſickneſs or pain he gains credit, but if we fail in our attempts to render a lame horſe perfectly ſound, we rarely give ſatisfaction.

The Veterinary Art is ſtill in its infancy, as Surgery was a century or two ago, yet many great and ſolid improvements have been made in it, not only in diſcovering the cauſes and ſeats of diſeaſes in the Horſe, but in preventing and removing them, and particularly in the treatment and management of his feet, and the diſorders brought on by improper ſhoeing.

Corns, contracted and convex feet, now admit of a radical cure. Inflammation of the lungs, (which if neglected in the incipient ſtate, is ſoon ſucceeded by a dropſy of the cheſt) and many other acute diſeaſes, which, if not relieved in a few hours, become fatal, are ſucceſsfully treated by the new practice, as well as quotidians, tertians, and quartans, to which the horſe is liable. The farcy, which, till lately, was dreaded as the plague, and ſaid to be contagious,

and

and fatal, wherever it made its attack, has at laſt proved to be neither contagious, nor fatal, when properly and judiciouſly treated.

The Jaundice, or Yellows, a diſeaſe which has ſo frequently baffled the old practitioners, and which to this day, the Farriers perſiſt in the opinion that it is infectious, but which I beg leave poſitively to deny, is ſo far from being fatal, that it admits of an eaſy remedy.

That dreadful diſeaſe, vulgarly called the Canker in the foot, is now removed without having recourſe to the crueleſt of all operations, that of drawing the ſole.

His Royal Highneſs, the Commander in Chief, fully impreſſed with a ſenſe of the rationality and ſucceſs of the Veterinary Practice, and of the modes adopted for preventing diſeaſes, particularly in the feet of horſes, and of the uſefulneſs of free ventilation, in ſtables, &c. ; has ſignified his high approbation by offering a more ample remuneration to the Veterinary Surgeons in the army.

Empericiſm, and the private intereſt of individuals, have tended greatly to retard the more general adoption and progreſs of the regular Veterinarian ; even the reputation of the College has ſuffered by falſe prejudices and miſrepreſentations ; no wonder then that the Veterinary Surgeon ſhould meet with ſimilar treatment, and perverſe oppoſition, from common Farriers and emperical practitioners ; yet we cheriſh a hope, that truth, ſupported by facts, will ultimately prevail, to the full eſtabliſhment of rational practice, in which humanity and tenderneſs are blended with judgment, directed by experience.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is my deſign to point out the moſt eligible mode of Shoeing Horſes, both as it reſpects the *ſound*, and *diſeaſed* hoof, and particularly that method which has come more immediately under my own ſuperintendance and care; alſo to ſpecify the moſt eſſential parts of the *inſenſible* hoof, deſigned for the protection of the *ſenſible;* with the ſize of the nails moſt proper in ſhoeing, and where they ought to be placed: with cautions againſt, and conſequences of, applying hot ſhoes to the feet, by way of fitting the hoof to the ſhoe, inſtead the ſhoe to the hoof. Alſo to offer a few hints reſpecting the application of cow's dung to the feet; and the injuries ſuſtained by ſuch practice, with the method I have usually employed in treating the diſeaſes occaſioned by it. It is likewiſe my intention to give an anatomical deſcription of the foot, with the ſtructure, economy and diſeaſes of each part of it ſeparately, in as explicit a manner as poſsible.

FARRIERY.

A Perfect Foot described.

IT can ſcarcely have eſcaped the obſervation of gentlemen and others, when viewing the baſis, or bottom of the horſe's foot, that the naturally healthy foot approaches nearly to the form of a circle; ſo that a ſtraight line drawn from the inſide to the outſide of the heel ought to be as long as a line drawn from the heel to the toe; and by whatever means this circular form is altered, it muſt prove injurious to the foot.

Since the erroneous ideas of Farriers have ſo long prevailed, in continuing the practice of cutting away the very eſſential parts of the hoof formed for a defence againſt external injuries, and preſervatives againſt the diſeaſes which are daily occaſioned by the removal of them, to the great diſadvantage of thouſands in the army, as well as of great numbers of Horſes employed for private use. It appears to be a duty incumbent on every Veterinary Surgeon to ſuppreſs ſuch a deleterious and deteſtable practice. It is not, however, my deſign to bring

bring reproach on others, but rather to inſtruct thoſe who may unfortunately be unacquainted with the ſymptoms of diſeaſes in general, and to remove their doubts, particularly on ſubjects of importance. I have, therefore, arranged my practice into *caſes;* each caſe numbered, that the reader may, at one view, ſee the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, with the treatment of it immediately following; and laſtly, the *cauſes* fully explained ſo far as they have been aſcertained by all the aſsiduity, attention, and obſervation in my power to beſtow; together with the ſucceſs of my practice in each inſtance. It may be proper, firſt to hint, that the ſhoeing of horſes is a work of art, and by no means the deſign of nature; in many countries, to this day, no ſhoes have ever been worn; to this fact I have been a witneſs, in a variety of inſtances. Two ſiſters of the name of Dover, at Kimble-Wick, in Buckinghamſhire, who followed the farming buſineſs, kept ſix or ſeven horſes, three of which were never ſhod; two of them were ſix or ſeven years old, and one of them fifteen or ſixteen; they have done all the neceſſary work on the farm, repeatedly going to market, and other places, with corn, &c. &c. without ſuffering the leaſt inconvenience from it. Theſe horſes, I have often obſerved, have feet as circular as a colt's, or as that natural hoof which has never undergone any change. Upon inquiry I found that the old horſe's feet were always *circular*, and expanded at the heels, and perfectly ſound. And on examining the ſole, it appeared to be very thick, compact, and flat, the bars parallel with the frog; and remarkably thick and ſtrong; the frog more expanded than nature formed it; hard and tough, the ſole equally ſtrong, hard, and thick enough to reſiſt any offending body, ſo that altogether they formed nearly one parallel flat ſurface, of that denſe, compact texture that never required ſhoes through life.

The feet of the young horſes were alſo as perfect and compact as thoſe of

of the old horſe, and as well formed for durability ; had never been in the leaſt tender ; nature having always ſupplied them with a growth of hoof equal to the conſumption ; the farmer had often occaſion to raſp down the heels parallel with the toes, the conſumption at the latter being greater than at the heels ; and was frequently obliged to raſp the external edges of the hoof to preſerve them from breaking when they became brittle by ſtanding too long in the ſtable upon dry ſtraw, &c.

The fact that a great number of horſes paſs through life, without ſhoes, is too well known to require any repetition. Every horſe which I have had an opportunity of examining, after he had gone ſeveral years without ſhoes, had his feet as circular as a colt's, or as when firſt formed by nature.

Surely there requires no ſtronger evidence to prove, that contracted feet are the immediate offspring of imprudence, and the abſurd work of art unattended by ſcience, and forbidden by all the laws of nature.

What can poſsibly tend more to illuſtrate the above-mentioned abſurdity than ſeeing theſe horſes undergo daily labour and fatigue, without either lameneſs, deformity in their feet, or any inconvenience whatever ; whilſt thoſe that are repeatedly ſhod, and have their frogs, bars and ſoles cut away by unguarded farriers, can ſcarcely ſtand with one foot bare whilſt they are fixing the ſhoe upon the other, without danger of falling down upon their knees. This every one muſt have obſerved who has been accuſtomed to ſee horſes ſhod.

What remains to be ſaid reſpecting the foot, relates to the preſervation of it,

it, therefore a deſcription of the parts which compoſe it, together with their uſes, may be advantageous as well as acceptable to my readers.

This work might perhaps have appeared more elegant, and have been better received, had I laid down the ſtructure of the foot, and its component parts, in technical terms; at the ſame time it would have ſaved me much writing, and been ſomewhat more accurate, but I muſt beg leave to add, that, that mode of expreſsing myſelf, in deſcribing ſuch an important part as the foot of a horſe, would neither have anſwered my deſign nor the purpoſe of thoſe who are unacquainted with the anatomical, and technical terms; for this reaſon, I truſt, the work will prove of more general uſe, by my explaining the ſtructure and economy of the different parts that compoſe the foot in as explicit and intelligible a manner as the nature of the ſubject will admit.

1ſt, It may not be improper to begin with deſcribing the internal contents of the hoof, in order to illuſtrate more clearly the ſtructure of the whole foot, and the ſhorter the explanation is, the better impreſsion it will make on the mind.

The internal part of the hoof is compoſed of ARTERIES, VEINS, NERVES, LIGAMENTS, TENDONS, LAMINATED SUBSTANCES, and FROG, theſe compoſe the *ſenſible* contents of the foot.

2dly, The box, or external cruſt or wall of the foot, the SOLE, BARS and FROG, with the INSENSIBLE LAMINA, the CORONARY or HORNY RING.

Theſe

Theſe are the principal parts of the external and inſenſible contents of the foot, to be ſeparately deſcribed hereafter.

3dly, There ſtill remains to be mentioned, three bones and two cartilages that make part of the compoſition of the foot, viz. The SMALL or LOWER PASTERN BONE, one end only of which enters the internal part of the foot.

The ſecond is the COFFIN BONE, the upper ſurface of which forms an irregular concavity for the reception of the inferior *(i. e.)* the lower end of the ſmall paſtern bone. The coffin bone is conical, reſembling the hoof, and is extremely vaſcular, *(i. e.)* more blood veſſels are, I believe, ſent through this bone, than through all the bones in the whole horſe.

It is concave at the bottom, to correſpond with the ſole, to graſp the ground, and for the reception of the flexor tendon of that muſcle which bends the leg, and a portion of the ſenſible frog.

Innumerable arteries paſs through this bone for the nouriſhment of all the internal parts of the foot, the ſenſible frog excepted, which is nouriſhed by branches of arteries ſent from the two large arteries, running on each ſide of the flexor tendon in the fetlock joint, and at their termination forming a complete network of veins, covering the whole external ſurface of the coffin bone, (that part excepted which is covered by a portion of the frog) and the inſertion of the tendon of the flexor muſcles of the leg, and the concavity for the reception of the lower end of the ſmall paſtern bone, ſo that the foot altogether is the moſt vaſcular of any organ in the whole body of the horſe, the kidnies excepted.

4thly,

4thly, The third and laſt bone is the NAVICULAR or NAVICULARE, ſo called from its likeneſs to a boat, ſituated in the cavity of the heel of the coffin bone, as if it were deſigned by nature to act as a prop, to keep expanded the two points of the bone of the heel, and it would occaſionally, from its ſituation, anſwer that immediate purpoſe, were there any power of contraction employed ſufficient to do away the reſiſtance of the coffin bone itſelf.

Over this bone paſſes the tendon of the flexor muſcle of the leg to be inſerted into the bottom and concave part of the coffin bone, and at the ſame time to perform the office of a Lever to the tendon, and enable the muſcle to make a more rapid and powerful ſpring. This would appear more evident had I time to give a deſcription of theſe parts on plates, to ſhew the mechanical ſtructure and powers of them ; as I cannot, I beg leave to refer my readers to that beautiful and valuable work of Mr. Coleman, on the ſtructure and œconomy of the foot of the horſe.

5th, The cartilages of the foot are of a triangular form, one ſituated on the upper edge of each hind quarter of the coffin bone, near that part which is within the hoof, each of them occupies a ſemicircular ſpace of about two inches above the top of the hoof on each heel, which may be felt by employing a little preſſure upon the upper part of the heels, called the quarters, by which preſſure any one may, who has the leaſt knowledge of the cartilages and their texture, determine whether they are in a perfect ſtate, or become oſsified.

The cartilages ſituated on theſe parts are very wiſe proviſions of nature, for if the heels of the coffin had been completed with bone, of the ſame thick-

neſs

neſs that it is with cartilage, it would have been ſubject to fracture from the nature of their daily employment.

But it may be aſked, why theſe cartilages are not as much ſubject to fracture, when oſsified from diſeaſe, &c. as if they had been ſo formed by nature at first? We may anſwer, that the Maker of all things has as wiſely altered the form of the cartilages, when become oſsified, to prevent fractures, &c. as he firſt finiſhes the coffin bone with cartilages for the greater convenience to the animal, without being ſubject to fracture, which is evidently ſo, and every one who has ſeen an oſsified cartilage, and another in its natural, healthy ſtate, forming or completing the upper and hind parts of the coffin bone, may very eaſily perceive that it is nature's determination not to leave her work unfiniſhed, or undefended; and though diſeaſes have changed its flexible texture to a brittle one, ſtill ſhe interferes, and alters the uſual breadth and thickneſs, contracting the cartilage, which before occupied a triangular ſpace of two or three inches, into the ſpace, in many caſes, of not more than one inch and half high, and thick in proportion.

That part of the cartilage which is lost by being contracted, is mostly that portion which projects above the hoof; and the part inſerted into the coffin bone is ſafely protected by the hoof.

One very evident uſe of cartilages in theſe parts not yet mentioned, is to take off or prevent the preſſure of hoof upon the blood veſſels, when compreſſed by external bodies, diſeaſe, or deformity; as a great number of blood-veſſels are diſtributed all over the external ſurface of the cartilages; which are flexible on preſſure. If they had not been ſo formed by nature, and the blood veſſels thus

upon

diſtributed upon their external ſurface, the miſchief of cutting away the ſole, bar and frog, would have been much greater than it is, for as the heels contracted, they would have acted as a compreſs upon the blood veſſels, diſtributed upon the cartilages, and would have rendered them all impervious; but, as I before mentioned, nature has wiſely formed flexible bodies for the diſtribution of blood veſſels in thoſe parts, which muſt otherwiſe have ſuffered great inconvenience by expoſure to external injuries, which may be better underſtood by examining the foot of a Horſe, with all the blood veſſels injected.

Having deſcribed the bones and cartilages, with their uſes and functions, and alſo hinted that there is *ſenſible* as well as *inſenſible* Lamina, I ſhall proceed to the *ſenſible* with its mutual connexion with the *inſenſible*.

Any perſon who has obſerved the lower or concave ſurface of a muſhroom, is at once able to judge what ſort of an appearance the laminated ſubſtance of a Horſe's foot exhibits. For there is no one thing in nature that ſo nearly reſembles it, as may be proved, when the hoof is detached. At one view the whole external ſurface of the coffin bone, (*i. e.*) the front and quarters, may be ſeen completely covered with the laminated ſubſtance, reſembling, as before obſerved, the concave ſurface of a muſhroom, when ſituated in a perpendicular direction from the coronet to the toe; the whole of the concave ſurface, or baſis of the coffin bone, is alſo plenteouſly ſupplied with theſe laminæ, the ſpace excepted which is occupied by the ſenſible frog, and the inſertion of the tendon of the flexor muſcles before deſcribed. Theſe laminæ appear to be a continuation of thoſe diſtributed all over the front and quarter, but are much finer or ſmaller, and are continued towards the frog in an oblique direction, diminiſhing in ſize as they approach it, and laſtly terminate in a ſmall

ſurface

ſurface entering the ſides of the ſenſible frog. Theſe laminæ are about five or ſix hundred in number in a horſe's foot. Between each of them there is a ſpace (as may be ſeen in thoſe of the muſhroom) to receive the ſame number of inſenſible laminæ, which are firmly attached to the internal ſurface of the hoof, to be hereafter deſcribed. Theſe ſenſible and inſenſible laminæ receive each other into their ſpaces, ſimilar to the teeth of a rat-trap, ſtrongly embracing each other. By their contractile power they anſwer the purpoſe of a ligament, and articulate the inſenſible hoof to the ſenſible foot. And though ſmall, yet being numerous, and of a very tough, ſtrong, elaſtic texture, they are equal to the office of keeping the horſe completely ſuſpended on his hoofs, without reſting his weight upon his ſoles, and this prevents concuſſion.

The truth of this teſtimony is unimpeachable, from the frequent opportunities which occur of making obſervations of this nature, in Horſes affected with inflammation in their feet, viz. that they cannot ſupport themſelves as long as any inflammation ſubſiſts in the laminated ſubſtance. This is not becauſe the ſoles or bones are unable to bear the weight of the animal, but becauſe the ſenſible laminæ are rendered more ſuſceptible of impreſſion, from the inflammation, and when a Horſe, in this ſituation, is driven beyond his abilities, the ſenſible and inſenſible laminæ will loſe their union. I have ſeen, in ſeveral inſtances, a hoof completely detached from exceſſive inflammation in the feet. Surely there cannot require any other demonſtration of a proper diſtinction to be made between ſenſible and inſenſible laminæ.

Senſible

Sensible Frog.

THE Senſible Frog is of the ſame form as the inſenſible, only ſomewhat leſs elaſtic, very vaſcular, and ſuſceptible of external injury. It is ſituated immediately under (and is ſmaller than) the inſenſible. It receives two branches of arteries for its nouriſhment, &c. from the two large arteries running by the ſides of the tendons before-mentioned, which ſupply all the other internal parts of the foot, and theſe arteries terminate in ſmall veins diſtributed over its own external ſurface, after which, they all unite into two, towards the heel, and enter the two large veins, which convey the blood forwards to the heart. The inſenſible frog is concave in the middle, to receive the convex part of the ſenſible, by which means they very powerfully embrace each other, and prevent diſlocation.

Nerves.

THE Nerves of the foot are a continuation of what are termed radiales, about the ſize of a ſmall wheat ſtraw, running on each ſide of the tendon of the flexor muſcle, and purſue the ſame direction till they reach the ſmall bone, called the navicular, under which they paſs, that they may enter the coffin bone through two ſmall apertures, formed for their reception, after which they divide into innumerable branches, and paſs through the coffin bone, again ſubdividing into imperceptible ramifications, to give ſenſibility to the foot. A technical deſcription of the nerves would perhaps have been more accurate, but it would have been too intricate for thoſe who are not acquainted with anatomy.

Tendons.

THERE are two large tendons in the compoſition of a horſe's foot, which are continuations of the extenſor, and flexor muſcles of the leg.

The extenſor is inſerted into the ſuperior or upper edge of the coffin bone, at which inſertion, and about two inches upwards, it is more expanded than in any other part, by way of forming a ligament, to what is termed the coffin joint.

The flexor is inſerted into the baſis and concave part of the coffin bone, equally expanded at its inſertion, which expanſion is continued over the navicular before-mentioned.

Theſe Tendons are compoſed of white, hard, and tough elaſtic fibres, firmly connected together by a ſmall portion of cellular ſubſtance. They do not all appear to have entered the foot, for the purpoſe of completing the form of it only, but for the purpoſe of facilitating the mechanical powers, there being no muſcles in the composition of a horſe's foot, which are the chief inſtruments of motion in every other part of the body.

Ligaments.

THERE are alſo ligaments in the compoſition of the foot, which are cloſe, compact, fibrous ſubſtances, for the purpoſe of articulating the bones together, and forming a cap to retain the ſynovia (or what is generally, and particularly amongſt Farriers, termed joint oil) within the joint, deſigned for lubricating, and facilitating its motion. For a more perfect and better underſtanding theſe parts of the internal foot, I would recommend my readers to the perufal of Mr. COLEMAN'S obſervations on its ſtructure, economy and diſeaſes, who has given very accurate demonſtrations of the foot on plates.

Arteries.

THERE are ſome few arteries not yet mentioned, which make part of the compoſition of the foot, called the ſuperior and inferior coronary arteries. The ſuperior appears from its being ſituated round the coronet, whence its name, and giving off a great number of ſmall branches deſigned to perform the office of ſecreting the horny matter for the formation of the horny or coronary ring, the horny hoof in general, and the inſenſible laminated ſubſtances.

The inferior is ſituated immediately upon the lower edge, and whole circumference of the coffin bone, giving off a great number of ſmall branches, ſeemingly for the purpoſe of ſecreting the ſenſible laminæ of the ſole, &c.

I preſume that an accurate deſcription of the internal or ſenſible bars, and their connexions with the ſenſible ſole, without plates, would be intricate, as it requires an accurate anatomical knowledge of the foot, to form the leaſt idea of them; from their minuteneſs and ſituation, they cannot be demonſtrated explicitly without the niceſt diſſection.

Hoof.

Having deſcribed the internal contents of the foot of a horſe, with their functions, I preſume that a brief explanation of the external parts will be quite ſufficient, as every perſon muſt be in ſome degree acquainted with its form, contents, and office.

It cannot have eſcaped the eye of any one, that the hoof of a horſe is of a conical form.

It is compoſed of a number of compact, horny, elaſtic fibres, much ſmaller in diameter at the top than the bottom; and its baſis or bottom when in its natural form, approaches nearly to a circle, ſo that a line drawn from heel to heel, is as long as a line drawn from the heel to the toe, which every perſon may ſee by examining the foot of a colt, which has never been ſhod. But truſt not to the foot of any horſe that has ever been ſhod, for the perfect form of a foot is from its Maker. The very firſt inſtrument that is employed to the foot, by the Farriers, viz. the butteris, tends to pervert the work of nature, by cutting away the bars, frog, and ſole, which are mutually ſubſervient to the expanſion of the hoof, the form of which cannot be well underſtood when thoſe parts are cut away.

Sole.

THE ſole is a compoſition of horny fibres, ſomewhat more elaſtic than the fibres of the external hoof, and forms the whole baſis of the foot, (the ſpace occupied by the frog, and the thickneſs of the cruſt excepted,) it is about half an inch thick, and is firmly articulated to the ſenſible ſole, by the laminated ſubſtance.

The ſole appears to be in ſome meaſure formed to keep the hoof expanded, eſpecially at the heels, to defend the ſenſible ſole, and the ſenſible contents under it, as well as to act as a ſpring to the foot when in action, and by its concavity to embrace the ground, and give a more firm ſtep to the horſe.

Frog.

THE frog is a very powerful, elaſtic, compact ſubſtance, occupying a triangular ſpace in the bottom of the foot, from the centre to the heel, one angle, with the bars, forms that part of the bottom of the foot called the heel. A healthy frog projects up parallel with the external edges of the cruſt, keeps the heel expanded, and acts as a ſpring in motion, and prevents the horſe from ſlipping.

Bars.

THE bars are two in number, compoſed of compact, horny fibres, ſituated in an oblique direction from the heel, on each ſide of the frog, between that and the external crust, and terminate in forming a part of the ſole at the point of the frog, to keep the heels expanded, leaving a ſpace of about half an inch broad between them and the external cruſt, which is ſomewhat more brittle than the reſt of the ſole. This ſpace is the ſeat of a corn, let the cauſe be what it may.

Having finiſhed the deſcription of the ſenſible and inſenſible parts of the foot of a horſe, with their functions, &c. I ſhall next endeavour to explain the diſeaſes, how they are ſo frequently produced by cutting away thoſe parts of the foot moſt ſubſervient and eſſential to its protection and offices.

1ſt, Then I ſhall endeavour to prove, that whatever alters the natural form of the foot, produces deſeaſe, *(i. e.)* the effect of that alteration which may properly be called the cauſe of the diſeaſe. It is eaſily proved, by examining ſuch feet as have never had their bars and frogs cut away; and comparing them with thoſe which have been repeatedly cut by the Farrier, that unſkilful treatment has been the principal cauſe of moſt of the diſeaſes incident to the foot of the Horſe.

2dly,

2dly, That corns are produced by preſſure of the ſhoe, or bruiſe, upon that ſpace between the bars and cruſt ſpecified in the deſcription of the bars. Any perſon at all acquainted with the ſituation of the bars, (independent of the profession) may be convinced, that if they were not cut away, but kept prominent and parallel with the external cruſt at the heel, and that ſpace between them hollowed out with a drawing knife, each time of ſhoeing, no ſuch improper preſſure could take place; as I am well aſſured, that by a ſtrict perſeverance in ſhoeing, according to the principles laid down in this treatiſe, a horſe would never have a corn, and the moſt inveterate corn would be radically cured by the ſame practice.

3dly, That cutting away the bar expoſes that part between it and the cruſt to preſſure; the heel of the cruſt, at the ſame time, being cut too cloſe to the ſenſible parts, expoſes it ſtill more to external injury.

1ſt, By a thick heeled ſhoe being placed nearly flat upon the ſole.

2dly, By gravel and ſmall ſtones working under the ſhoe, and adding to the preſſure. This could not happen, were not the bars cut away.

Cankers and running Thruſhes are alſo the immediate effects of paring down the ſole, bars, and frog, which will appear under their proper heads.

That corns are produced by preſſure, &c. is evident. The bars and heels of the ſole being previouſly cut away, the thick heeled ſhoe employed upon the remainder of the then inſenſible ſole, contiguous to the ſenſible, produces

duces inflammation. Sometimes it happens, that the blood veſſels become impervious from preſſure, applied in the above manner; ſometimes the inflammation proceeds to ſuppuration and abſceſs, forming matter between the ſenſible and inſenſible ſole, ſtill retaining (to my ſurprize) the appellation of a corn. Corns in common, appear to be no more than a ſmall portion of the external ſole, placed between the bar and cruſt, firſt appearing red, which is the chief ſymptom that leads to the diſcovery of the diſeaſe, as many horſes are lame from bruiſes, and from thick ſhoes, &c. the parts when but recently bruiſed, exhibit no appearance of corns, but inflammation remains for ſome days. Farriers attempt to remove the inflammation without removing the cauſe, which being impoſſible, they ſay the horſe is ſtrained in the coffin joint, he is accordingly bled at the toe, fired and bliſtered upon the coronet, and is frequently obliged to undergo the moſt cruel of all operations, that of drawing the ſole.

The redneſs before-mentioned, I believe to proceed from the violence of the preſſure upon the thin external ſole, rupturing ſome of the ſmall blood veſſels; and the extravaſation of blood tinges the inſenſible ſole in contact with them, and ſoon diſcovers itſelf externally.

There are alſo ſoft corns incident to horſes' feet, but there is no difference in the cauſe of the two, (*i. e.*) the hard and ſoft corn, for both are produced by bruiſes or preſſure upon the ſame part, and put on the ſame external appearance, at firſt altering in colour and conſiſtence, from changes in temperature and treatment, *(i. e)* the removing a horſe from a hot, dry ſtable, to a cold wet one; turning him into a ſtraw yard, where there is much wet dung; or into wet marſhy ground. Such chances will alter both the appearance, and conſiſtence of a corn. But when ſoft corns are found in horſes' feet, when

when ſtanding in a dry ſtable, I believe they proceed from inflammation of the ſenſible ſole, or the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance which keeps the ſoles of ſome feet in a ſtate of perſpiration, wiſely ordained to get rid of the exiſting inflammation; ſo that not only the corn itſelf, but the frog, and ſole, are much ſofter than in the feet of thoſe horſes in which hard corns exiſt. Thoſe feet called by Farriers pummy feet, are moſt ſubject to ſoft corns, which appear to be more ſuſceptible of bruiſes and preſſure, from their form, than hard or concave feet, and in theſe the corn is always the ſofteſt part of the ſole, as is the caſe alſo where corns are found in hard feet.

TREATMENT

OF

CORNS.

HAVING finiſhed my obſervations on the production and appearance of corns, I ſhall next ſhew my indication and moſt approved method of cure. If matter be formed, and the laminated ſubſtance diſeaſed, or deſtroyed by the formation of matter, I invariably dreſs the corn, or ſtimulate the growth of new laminæ, by dropping a few drops of Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes upon the ſeat of the diſeaſe; the old external hoof, or the ſpace between the bar and crust, being previously cut away down to the ſenſible laminæ.

If the laminated ſubſtance be not diſeaſed, or deſtroyed, as above-mentioned, removing the cauſe will remove the diſeaſe. That is, by taking off the ſhoe, paring the corn down to the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance, between the bar and crust, leaving the bar prominent for the heel of the ſhoe to reſt upon, with the ſame equal preſſure as upon the cruſt, and immerſing the foot two or three times a day, for three or four days together, in warm water, will be quite ſufficient to remove the painful effects of the corn; and if the bars are high enough to form a parallel ſurface at the heel, with the cruſt, the horſe may

may be ſhod with the common long ſhoe, and perform his uſual office. If the bar be cut away too low to admit of a bearing of the heel of the ſhoe, a bar ſhoe ſhould be employed, with the parts covering the ſeat of the corn hollowed, to take off the bearing from the quarters, and cauſe the part covering the frog to come in cloſe contact with it, and let the nails be placed round the toe, and none in the quarters.

By this mode of ſhoeing, in one month, the bars will grow high enough for the heel of the long ſhoe to have a bearing equal with the cruſt. The bars being perfect, and the ſpace between them hollowed out, each time of ſhoeing, to prevent future preſſure, will be a certain preventive of corns in the feet. When I firſt joined the 11th Light Dragoons, a great number of the horſes were tender or lame, from corns, the Farriers not being acquainted with the Veterinary mode of preparing feet for ſhoeing, all which I treated as beforementioned, viz. by taking off the ſhoes, immerſing the feet in warm water, to promote a growth of the bars, to relieve the inflammation of the feet, and to ſoften the ſeat of the hard corns. When matter was formed, I dreſſed the parts with the tincture as above, and employed the ſhoes before deſcribed with general ſucceſs; and though there were nearly ſeven hundred horſes in the regiment, I had not the care of a corn for two or three years afterwards. Indeed the diſeaſe is ſo ſimple, that it requires little or no ſurgical treatment; and if gentlemen would take the trouble of procuring a natural hoof prepared with the bars, ſole, and frog perfect, they would ſee the cavity, or ſeat of the corn, and by inſiſting on the bars being preſerved when their horſes were ſhod, they might prevent them from ever having corns.

Caſe.

Case 1.

CORNS are ſo common to all ſorts of horſes, after having been ſhod, that they require no deſcription; I ſhall therefore only briefly inform my readers, that they are ſituated between the external crust of the heel and the bar, tinge the part of the ſole with blood, in the ſeat of them, extravaſated from the ſmall blood veſſels of the ſenſible ſole. The cauſe of corns in the feet of horſes, is the ſame as that in the human toe, namely, the preſſure of the ſhoe; but the corn itſelf bears no ſimilarity—that in the horſe is a diſeaſe in the ſenſible ſole, diſcriminated by inflammation, extravaſation, and frequently ſuppuration; in the human toe the diſeaſe is generally in the ſkin only, a corn is the ſimpleſt diſeaſe to cure of any incident to the horſe, it commonly yields to paring away, at different times, with a drawing knife, all the part that is diſcoloured, leaving the bar and cruſt projecting a little above its ſurface, every time the horſe is ſhod; hollowing out the ſpace between the bar and cruſt, which not only removes the corn, but if perſevered in, will prove a ſure preventive in future; including accidental cauſes, I have not had fourteen caſes of corns in the 11th Light Dragoons for ſeven years together; and they have never required any other treatment than the ſpecified alteration in ſhoeing. The firſt caſe I met with of any importance, was in a horſe the property of Captain Barratt, who had juſt before bought him of a gentleman who had tried every means he could hear of, but to no purpoſe, and he was ſold chiefly on that account; the preſſure had excited a violent inflammation, which had terminated in ſuppuration, leaving all the ſeat of the corn to the ſenſible ſole hollow,

hollow, and diſeaſed; the horſe was not able to bear any ſort of ſhoe; the other heel had alſo an incipient corn, and was a little inflamed; to get rid of which, I cauſed his feet to ſtand in warm water two or three hours a day, for three or four days; the inflammation being abated, I diſcontinued the water, and pared away the incipient corn, nearly to the ſole, leaving the bar as prominent as the ſtate of the heel would admit; the part of the ſole in the ſeat of the other corn, from the action of the warm water, was brought into a more proper ſtate for its being removed; which being done, with a fine drawing knife, I dropped ſix or eight drops of Tincture of Myrrh into the cavity, night and morning, for five or ſix days, at which time there were granulations projecting and forming ſenſible ſole, apparently quite as prominent as it ought to be; I then diſcontinued the uſe of the tincture, and applied dry tow preſſed down into the hole, which gave a firm ſurface to the granulations, or ſenſible ſole; and, in a few days, an inſenſible ſurface was formed over it; in about ten days the horſe was ſhod with the common long heeled ſhoe, in which he went, without ſhewing any ſymptoms of lameneſs. Mr. Barratt had the horſe in his poſſeſsion two or three months afterwards, and then ſold him perfectly ſound. Some people allow two ſorts of corns, the hard and ſoft, they are both one and the ſame, the hard is the firſt ſtage of inflammation in the parts, the ſoft is the termination of inflammation, in pus or matter, or a prediſpoſition to abſceſs or ulceration; abſorption ſucceeds, and the parts are deſtroyed and carried away in a fluid ſtate. I once ſaw a caſe in which nearly the whole bottom of the foot was equally inflamed, but was ſofter in the ſeat of the corn than in any other part; the bars were entirely cut away, but the ſeat of the corn was more prominent than the external crust, ſo that the ſhoe lodged upon the ſeat of the Corn; I reduced the ſeat of the corn to the ſenſible ſole, and applied tips, in which the horſe was turned out for a few weeks, in a ſoft, marſhy field; in conſequence of

of the violent inflammation, it was very desirable to have had his feet put into warm water, but that being impracticable, he was turned out; I visited him again, and, to my astonishment, found almost every symptom of inflammation and redness in the sole, and seat of the corn removed; at a second visit I pared away the corn, and ordered seated shoes to be made, but not to be put on till the horse had stood a few days longer without, in order to give pressure to the convex sole.—I was informed in about a month afterwards, that he was at work, and not the worse for having had corns. When any considerable inflammation exists, it is best to immerse the feet in warm water, three or four hours a day, till it abate, in which time, the bars, which are generally cut away, will be growing up level with the external crust.

Case 2.

THIS horse was the property of Mr. Clark, at the Bell Inn, Barnby-Moor, Nottingham; he was a valuable post horse, but Mr. Clark had nearly lost the use of him in consequence of corns; hearing that I was at Doncaster, he called to request I would go and look at him, and on examining his feet, I found four of the worst corns I had ever seen in my practice; the sole was so completely convex, that when the shoe was taken off, and the foot put upon a level surface, the external crust did not even come in contact with the ground, wanting about the fifth of an inch to bring it upon a level with the sole; however, I found that the sole would bear reducing nearly to a level with the crust, without any material injury, which I accordingly did; and finding the

the corns occupying nearly three times the ſpace which they do in common, attended by violent inflammation, and ſoreneſs, inſomuch, that the animal could not bear the preſſure of my finger upon the ſeat of corn; the bars were entirely cut away. I ordered the horſe to be turned out into a ſoft, marſhy field, and ſhod in tips for two or three weeks; when I again viſited him, to my ſurprize, found every ſymptom of inflammation and redneſs in the ſeat of the corn removed; I pared away the corns, and very ſlight ſymptoms could be perceived of their exiſtence, I ordered him ſome ſeated ſhoes, but not to be put on, till he had ſtood a few days longer without, in order to give preſſure to the convex ſole. I was informed about a month afterwards, that the horſe was at work, and had ſuffered no very material detriment.

Case 3.

THIS horſe was the property of the Rev. Aſcough Hawkſworth, of Hickleton-Hall, in Yorkſhire. I obſerved that the corns in the inſide heels were much worſe than the outſide, which generally is occaſioned by greater preſſure being applied to the former, than to the latter; and that is the reſult of turning up the outſide heel, which throws the centre of gravity upon the inſide quarter; the bars, at the ſame time, which is very unuſual, were very good, therefore, it appeared that theſe corns were occaſioned merely by neglect of not leaving the ſeat of them concave, ſo that the preſſure upon that part might be equal to that upon the bar and cruſt. I have no other cauſe to aſſign, why a horſe ſhould have corns, when the bars and cruſt are equally prominent

prominent and healthy; I pared them out with a fine drawing knife, as deep as was convenient, without cutting the fenſible ſole; he was turned out to graſs for about ten days, after which I repeated the operation, and was able to cut away nearly the whole of the corn, and he was again turned out. I paid him a viſit about twelve days after, and found but trifling appearances of corn. Mr. H. informed me four months afterwards, that they were completely eradicated.

Case 4.

FRANCIS HAWKSWORTH, Eſq. had a cheſnut horſe, at the ſame time, which had corns, nearly as bad as the preceding; he was treated in the ſame manner, and perfectly cured.

Case 5.

A Horſe the property of William Preſt, Eſq. Leeds, had corns cured by a few times paring out, in the ſame way that Mr. Hawksworth's were.

Caſe

Case 6.

A HORSE the property of Mr. Horsfall, of Leeds, was cured by the ſame treatment, at two operations.

Case 7.

THIS was a poney, the property of Godfrey Wentworth, Eſq. of Wooley-Hall, Yorkſhire, which had one corn only, and which was radically cured by twice or three times paring out.

I could very eaſily introduce four hundred caſes more, that have come under my care, treated with the ſame ſucceſs, having never failed in the cure of a corn in my life. I have had two caſes in which the Farriers had pared away too much of the hoof, and applied ſpirits of ſalt, which had deſtroyed the blood veſſels of the ſole in the ſeat of the corn; a local depression of the heel was the conſequence, and it was with the greateſt difficulty that a ſhoe could be applied. The ſeven caſes before-mentioned, will, I truſt, be ſufficient to inſtruct gentlemen in the mode proper to be employed in the cure of corns, and the method of ſhoeing, that will be found convenient to prevent their return.

Running

Running Thrushes.

HAVING ſhewn the cauſes, ſymptoms, prevention, and cure of corns, I ſhall next conſider the cauſes, prevention, and indications of cure of Running Thruſhes.

The characteriſtic of a running thruſh is a ſmall, ſoft, rotten, fœtid frog, occaſioned by ſtubs in hunting, bruiſes from prominent ſtones on roads, and other accidental cauſes. But nineteen times out of twenty by contracted heels, cauſed by two thick heeled ſhoes preventing the frog from coming in contact with the ground.

In this part I differ much from Mr. Taplin, who ſays, in his eleventh edition, page 94, that the thruſh is occaſioned by an ichorous, corroſive diſcharge, frequently the evident effect of neglect, in ſuffering the horſe to go badly ſhod, till the frog, by repeated bruiſes, loſes its original property, and becomes diſeaſed. Now inſtead of that corroſive diſcharge being the cauſe, it is abſolutely the effect of the diſeaſe, or inflammation of the ſenſible frog; and the worſe horſes are ſhod, or in other words, the thinner their ſhoes the better their feet are, *(i. e.)* the longer they wear their ſhoes without injuring the cruſt or bars, even till the ſhoes are worn as thin as a ſhilling, the more compact, tough, prominent and healthy will the frogs be; and when I have a horſe that has a running thruſh, and unſound frog, I immediately cauſe him

to

to be ill ſhod, if I may uſe the term, not ſuffering him to have any ſhoe upon the diſeaſed part of the foot, or nothing more than a tip upon his toe. I have been ſeveral years in the habit of obſerving running thruſhes, but I never ſaw one in a perfect foot, deſcribed in page 9, except it proceeded from a nail, or ſomething of that nature, puncturing the ſenſible frog; in that caſe, the treatment has been as follows, immerſe the foot in warm water two or three hours a day, two or three days together, or confine a poultice of bran, boiled to a jelly, to the wounded part, till the inflammation has abated, and, if the ſize of the hole will admit of a little ſpirits of turpentine, being dropt into it, after the inflammation has ſubſided, it will very ſoon ſtimulate and quicken the growth of new parts, and fill up the ſpace. But the turpentine ſhould not be applied till the inflammation has been removed.

When the running thruſh is occaſioned by contracted heels, the cure, in moſt caſes, depends upon a removal of the cauſe, and to do that radically is a work of ſome time, particularly if the ſize of the frog be much diminiſhed by the compreſſion of the heel of the cruſt upon it. In that caſe, the heel of the cruſt, called the quarters, muſt be raſped down to the ſenſible parts; and, with a drawing knife, that part of the cruſt which preſſes upon each ſide of the frog, muſt be cut away, to give room for expanſion; at the ſame time, the foot ought to ſtand on ſoft clay, or in water, a few days, to ſoften the quarters, by which means they will expand a great deal better, and grow much faſter. If there be any inflammation in the frog, it would be better to employ the water as warm as the hand can bear, by adding occaſionally a regular ſupply of hot water.

After which, a firmer texture may be given to the growing frog, by waſhing

waſhing it twice a day with the following mixture, viz. Alum Powder, two ounces; White Vitriol one ounce; diſsolved in a quart of hot Vinegar.

But I muſt hint to my readers, that to dry up the diſcharge from the ſenſible frog before the cauſe be removed, is very dangerous, as the running is actually an effort of nature to get rid of the inflammation; and that ichorous fluid diſcharged from the frog is no more than the horny matter ſecreted by the ſecretory power of the parts, for the formation of inſenſible frog, but the compreſſion of the horny cruſt upon the ſenſible frog, impedes nature in her deſigns, and compels her to throw off that horny matter in its fluid ſtate. This is the method which nature has taken to remove the inflammation in the frog of a horſe's foot; and what tends more to corroborate this opinion is, that by removing the cauſe, viz. the contraction of the heels, the diſeaſe will ceaſe, without any application whatever; by only turning the horſe out while the hoof is growing the cure of the thruſh will be effected. It may, however, be better to aſsiſt nature as much as lies in our power, and I have cured the greater part of theſe diſeaſes which have come under my care, by only thinning the cruſt, raſping the heels down parallel with the frog, waſhing it two or three times a day with the fore-mentioned mixture, and letting the horſe ſtand barefoot upon flat ſtones or ground, for a week or two, which is a ſufficient time to render any ſoft frog hard and firm. A running thruſh is ſo ſimple in its incipient ſtate, that it is ſcarcely entitled to a place in theſe pages. As long as it retains that appellation, that is, before it terminates, as it frequently does, in another diſeaſe, namely, a canker, it is the ſimpleſt of all diſeaſes incident to the foot, and may, at all times, be prevented by proper ſhoeing; or be removed in the early ſtage of the diſeaſe, by ſimply paring away, with a drawing knife, that part of the cruſt at the heel, which by contraction, preſſes upon it.

Sand-

Sandcrack.

A SANDCRACK originates from neglect, being generally occaſioned by treads, &c. upon the coronet, at which part the horny fibres of the cruſt are divided; and as it grows down towards the toe, the gravel, &c. not being properly taken out every time the horſe comes in from a journey, works through the inſenſible cruſt, to the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance, producing inflammation, which frequently terminates in ſuppuration, or abſceſs, commonly called a quittor.

A Sandcrack ſometimes proceeds from a natural diſpoſition in the horny cruſt to crack, when the horſe ſtands a long time together in too hot a ſtable, without exerciſe.

Sandcracks occaſioned by ſuch neglect, are ſometimes met with in a tranſverſe direction to the horny fibres, but one cauſed by a cut, &c. runs in a direction with the horny fibres, and by gravel working into the crack, it reaches the ſenſible laminæ, and produces diſeaſe. If the ſeat of the diſeaſe be in the centre of the horny hoof, forming matter, it moſtly makes its way up to the coronet before it ſhews any diſpoſition to vent itſelf, unleſs an aperture be artificially made in the horny cruſt, for its outlet.

I have ſeen many inſtances of ſandcracks produced by too long nails being

being driven into the hoof. This ſort of ſandcrack is generally worſe to cure than either of the former, for this reaſon, that the crack moſtly reaches nearly down to the toe, which has its portion of the weight of the body upon it, keeping it in a ſtate of expanſion, by which the horny fibres are divided, and actually ſo ſeparated, as frequently to prevent their union, until the crack has made its way up to the coronet, without producing any diſeaſe in the foot, or any inconvenience to the horſe. If this ſort of crack ſhould be occaſioned by one of the nails being driven into the quarters or heel, and it ſhould make its way up to the coronet, the conſequence is much worſe than when it takes place near the toe, for the union is then more difficult to effect, in conſequence of the weakneſs of the cruſt at the heel; and when it happens to the fore foot, the conſequence is ſtill greater than in the hind foot, in the ſame ſituation, by reaſon of a greater portion of weight being thrown upon the heels of the horſe's fore feet, when in action, than on the hind feet, which not only prevents the union of the divided horny fibres, but alſo expoſes them to bruiſes, &c. the effect of which is ſometimes very alarming, producing a quittor, and frequently a falſe quarter. Such are the cauſes, appearances, and conſequences, of what are termed Sandcracks.

The next thing I ſhall conſider, will be how to prevent ſandcracks, as prevention muſt be more advantageous to the owner of a horſe than a cure.

1ſt, That ſort of ſandcrack which proceeds from heat, as before-mentioned, may be eaſily prevented by keeping the ſtable clear of hot burning dung, and of an uniform, moderate heat, directing the horſe's feet to be well waſhed and cleared of gravel, &c. If the hoofs ſhould have acquired a hard, brittle texture,

texture, from frequent expoſure to heat, let the horſe's feet ſtand, for a week or two, in a ſhallow tub, in which there is ſome clay, reduced with water to the conſiſtence of thick cream, which will retrieve the loſt elaſticity of the horny fibres.

Secondly, That ſandcrack which is occaſioned by too large nails being driven into the hoofs in ſhoeing, may be eaſily prevented, by uſing nails of a ſmaller ſize, as directed at page 46.

That ſort of ſandcrack occaſioned by cuts, &c. upon the coronet, admits of an eaſy cure, by a little care, in avoiding ſpirituous tinctures, oils, balſams, ointments, &c. and bringing the lips of the wound in contact, by means of a needle and thread, uniting them with adheſive plaiſter, or compreſs and bandage.

All theſe modes of uniting the lips of the wound ſhould be performed during the bleeding ſtate. If the accident happen upon a journey, and the blood ſhould have ſtopped, and gravel, or dirt, has worked into the wound, it may be waſhed out with warm water, and rubbed dry with a linen cloth; after that operation, ſufficient friction ſhould be uſed with a dry cloth, or the finger, to excite freſh bleeding, in which ſtate, cloſe up the wound as before-mentioned.

This mode of treatment will, in moſt caſes, prevent the hoof from being materially injured. I have lately had ſeveral caſes of this nature, in which the coronet had been cut through very deeply, but having ſpeedily completed a union of the parts divided, they never affected the hoof farther than leaving a

ſmall

ſmall ſcar or ſcam, about an inch long from the hair, without any diviſion of horny fibres. This has been my treatment invariably in recent caſes of this nature, and generally with ſucceſs in this ſort of ſandcrack.

The ſandcrack occaſioned by too large nails being driven into the hoof in ſhoeing, requires quite a different treatment; if the crack be in the toe, or near it, the uſual ſhoe may be employed, only with ſmaller nails; and two ſmall nails ſhould be placed one on each ſide of the crack, within a quarter of an inch of it, making the two ends of the cracked, horny cruſt into two fixed points by the nails, which will prevent any farther diviſion of the horny fibres upwards. If the diviſion of the horny fibres does not extend to the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance, there will not be required any other treatment to effect a cure, and if the laminated ſubſtance ſhould be affected by the crack, thereby producing inflammation, or matter, the foot ſhould be made to ſtand in water of the heat of 108 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, about ſix hours a day, till the inflammation is relieved, and the hoof ſufficiently ſoftened to be eaſily cut away for diſcharging the matter, &c. if there be any. In theſe caſes, about the ſixth of an inch above the crack, the edge of a hot iron made in the form of a chiſel, ſhould be applied in a tranſverſe direction, with the horny fibres, or crack, till it burns its way through the inſenſible hoof, to the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance, care being taken not to burn the laminæ if poſſible.

The mode of burning the horny cruſt in a tranſverſe direction of the crack, as above, will prevent the crack extending any farther, at the ſame time ſtimulate the growth of new horny fibres to fill up the crack. When it is occaſioned by the bigneſs of the nails, as before-mentioned, and neglected, it will make its way up to the coronet, leaving the hoof ſplit from top to bottom.

The

The ſame thing will occur if the hoof at the heel be ſplit by the ſame means, and both are very troubleſome to unite, or cure, as they require a long time, and much reſt to effect it.

The beſt method of forming an union, that I have been able to learn, in theſe divided horny fibres, is that of drawing the crack with a fine drawing knife, as wide at the inſide or bottom of the crack next the ſenſible laminæ, as the external edges are from each other; then with a hot iron, made to fit the crack, burn the bottom, the whole length of it, by lightly drawing the edge of the firing iron upon the crack, till it ſlightly burns the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance, without burning the edges of the crack on either ſide; this being carefully executed, will ſtimulate the arteries, particularly about the coronet, to throw out more than the uſual quantity of blood for the formation of new horny fibres, to fill up the opening. A few days after the firing iron has been applied, equal quantities of Tar and Linſeed Oil being poured boiling hot into the crack, two or three times a day, will promote a much greater growth of hoof, and reſtore the loſt elaſticity of the horny fibres in a ſhorter time than nature of herſelf can accompliſh.

This, with due reſt, is all that is requiſite to effect a cure of this ſort of ſandcrack; unleſs through neglect, gravel ſhould be forced in between the ſenſible and inſenſible laminæ, in different directions, which I have repeatedly experienced; and in ſuch caſes I have been obliged to follow the gravel, &c. by cutting the hoof away in every direction, where I found any extraneous ſubſtances introduced; till I could extract every particle; after which I dreſſed the ſection or wound with the boiling hot Tar and Linſeed Oil as before-mentioned, which will effect a more ſpeedy cure than any application I have

have ever ſeen in my practice. But let me admonish my readers to employ an early remedy, as delay is ſometimes of great importance. Any of the above deſcribed ſandcracks, may terminate in falſe quarters, quittors, and frequently cankers in the foot.

CANKER

CANKER

IN THE

FEET.

THE characteriſtic of a canker is a fetid, putrid ſtate of the foot, occaſioned by an ichorous, corroſive diſcharge from a diſeaſed frog; or a termination of inflammation of the ſenſible frog, and ſenſible, laminated ſubſtance, &c. moſtly brought on by contracted heels. Whenever this diſeaſe becomes inveterate, it is attended with a loſs of the whole frog; part of the ſole next to the heel; and frequently the whole of the ſenſible, laminated ſubſtance placed under the horny cruſt at the heels; the bone itſelf alſo diſeaſed, ſo that the practitioner is obliged to cut away both quarters, or heels, before he can apply a proper remedy.

Caſe 1.

THE following was the caſe of a canker in a horſe's foot, belonging to Mrs. Tudor, at the Crown Inn, Reading, Berkshire, which had been under a

the

Farrier's care three or four months previous to my being called in. Upon examining the foot, I found that all the frog was gone, either by diſeaſe, or ſome other cauſe; and the whole of the external cruſt or hoof, from one quarter, and all the ſole from the bottom of the ſame quarter; the bone was expoſed for about five inches in circumference, (which aroſe from the diſeaſe) and was become as black as ink; the laminated ſubſtance for an inch further round the diſeaſed bone, and the remaining laminæ were in a ſtate of high inflammation, aſſuming the appearance of a piece of fungous fleſh, projecting full three parts of an inch above its uſual height.

As the horſe was unable to bear any part of his weight upon the diſeaſed foot, Mrs. Tudor conſulted me, according to her own declaration, upon the expediency of attempting a cure, or of immediately putting the poor animal out of his miſery, as there appeared ſo little probability of his ever becoming uſeful again, judging from the preſent aſpect of the diſeaſe.

As I did not think it a loſt caſe, but that it appeared to require different treatment, I was requeſted to take it under my care, though not without ſome heſitation, as the horſe had already been very expenſive to the owner, ſhe could not afford to give much for the cure upon an uncertainty. In conſideration of her loſs, &c. I aſſented to undertake the cure for two guineas, which was, in truth, worth ten, upon the terms of no cure no pay; to which Mrs. Tudor agreed. After carefully examining the diſeaſed foot, next morning, I acquainted Mrs. T. there was a great probability of reſtoring the horſe to his labour. She was, however, ſtill undetermined whether to deſtroy him or not, he had been ſo expenſive to her; but, as this was a very rare and bad caſe, I wiſhed much to have the management of it, accordingly, for the ſmall

gratuity

gratuity before-mentioned. I began to treat him in the following manner. The unhealthy appearance of the bone; the projection of ſuperfluous, ſenſible, laminated ſubſtance reſembling fleſh, with the fetidneſs of the foot, altogether indicating a deſperate diſeaſe, induced me to apply a more powerful dreſsing than I am uſually accuſtomed to do, viz.

Common Turpentine, half a pound,
Spirits of Turpentine, half a pint,
Powdered Euphorbium, three ounces,
Corroſive Sublimate, one ounce; } well mixed.

I dreſſed the foot with an ounce of the mixture, made boiling hot, night and morning, for a week; cutting away part of the diſeaſed, ſuperfluous fleſh, and then binding it well with tow, &c. The corroſive, ſtimulating qualities of this dreſsing ſoon cauſed the unhealthy part of the bone to exfoliate; the apparent fungous fleſh completely ſloughed off, the fetid diſcharge ceaſed; the foot began to put on a healthy appearance, and in a ſhort time, nothing was wanting to complete the cure, but a growth of hoof, and the other parts that had been deſtroyed by the diſeaſe; which parts I dreſſed every day with the following liniment, made warm, viz:—

Oil of Turpentine, four ounces,
Oil of Linſeed, eight ounces,
Ointment of Elder, ſix ounces,
Bees' wax, two ounces;

All well mixed over a ſlow fire. I applied this liniment about a month, when I directed

I directed a light ſhoe to be put on the foot, and the horſe turned into a ſtraw yard for ſix or eight weeks; in which time the hoof was ſufficiently grown to bear a common ſhoe, as uſual. I adviſed Mrs. Tudor to take him up, and work him, which ſhe did for ſeveral weeks before I left Reading.

Happening to be quartered in that town, two years afterwards, I made inquiry after the horſe, and was informed, that he was perfectly ſound.

REMARKS.

Had not the diſeaſe extended to the quarters, or heels, and deſtroyed them, as well as the frog, and ſole, ſtrong Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, with a ſmall quantity of Tincture of Euphorbium, or powdered Euphorbium mixed with it, would have been a better dreſsing to have ſtimulated the growth of the laminated ſubſtance, after uſing the cauſtic liniment; but in theſe caſes, in which there is a loſs of hoof, all ſpirituous Tinctures, applied to the parts, tend to harden, dry, and contract the growing, horny fibres upon their ſenſible contents.

On this account, oleaginous mixtures are preferable to ſpirituous Tinctures, &c. The ſenſible laminated ſubſtance projecting above its uſual height, forming fungus, &c. ſhould never be deſtroyed by a hot iron, nor hot oils, ſuch as Oil of Vitrol, &c. as they not only deſtroy the ſuperfluous parts, but render impervious the blood veſſels, which by nature are formed for the conveyance of blood to the external ſurface of the coffin bone, and for the formation of

of the ſenſible laminæ there, which being deſtroyed, as above-mentioned, a hollow ſpace will remain (perhaps through life) between the external ſurface of the coffin bone, and the internal ſurface of the horny cruſt or hoof.

The growth of the horny cruſt originates at the coronet, forming inſenſible laminæ in its internal ſurface, to be articulated to the ſenſible, which being previouſly deſtroyed by diſeaſe, &c. renders an union impoſsible. This is the immediate reſult of unſkilful hands, and an inconvenience hardly to be got rid of. When a knife might be uſed inſtead of thoſe burning oils, with ſafety, and repeated as often as neceſſary without danger.

Case 2.

THIS horſe was the property of Mr. Corſter, of Wallingford, in Berkſhire. The diſeaſe was occaſioned by the neglecting of an acrimonious diſcharge from a farcy, greaſy leg, (vide caſe 3, of the Farcy) and characteriſtic of canker, and the ſymptoms in page 46.

In this caſe, the diſeaſe had not made any great progreſs. The frog was deſtroyed, and part of the ſole, on the ſide of the frog, with part of the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance.

Treatment.

TREATMENT.

I firſt cut away all the diſeaſed frog, and that part of the ſole and laminated ſubſtance which was diſeaſed, dreſsing it with Egyptiacum, twice a day, and waſhing off the old dreſsing previouſly to the new one being applied. This treatment I continued for three days, then diſcontinued it two days; during which interval I ordered the foot to be immerſed in warm water, two hours a day, which brought away all the adheſive dreſsings that had been applied; and all the diſeaſed parts of the frog, &c. ſloughed off, leaving the ſore perfectly clean, after having been dreſſed twice a day for ten days together, with Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes. The parts then put on a very healthy aſpect, and nothing more was wanting but good care and cleaning, to promote a ſpeedy growth of frog and ſole.

This horſe, previouſly to his lameneſs, had ran in a poſt chaiſe, but his diſeaſe, complicated as it was, (which may be ſeen by referring to caſe the 3d of the Farcy) preventing him from doing any ſort of work, for ſeveral months before I undertook the cure; and notwithſtanding the violence of the diſeaſe, and the length of time it had ſubſiſted, he was, by this ſimple application, enabled to endure his uſual work in eight weeks, from the firſt commencement of the cure.

Case 3.

THIS horſe was the property of Humphrey Sturt, Eſq. of Cliſton, in Dorſetſhire.

SYMPTOMS.

A moſt extraordinary contraction in the heels of both fore feet; frogs ſoft, ſmall, fetid and putrid, attended by a violent inflammation. Mr. Sturt informed me, upon my firſt viſiting the horſe, that he had, about a year ago, as open, expanded heels, and broad, prominent frog, as ever he ſaw.

Cauſe.

MR. STURT agreed with me in opinion, reſpecting the cauſe, he ſuppoſed it to have proceeded from the want of cleaning in ſome meaſure, and from ill ſhoeing, or improperly cutting the ſole, bars and frog, by which the ſenſible frog was expoſed to every projecting ſtone, &c. on the roads; and bruiſes from ſtubs, and the like, in hunting, had, altogether, excited a violent inflammation in the frogs and heels; though the diſeaſe had not gone on ſo far as to deſtroy much of the ſenſible frog, and laminated ſubſtance, yet great pain

pain, and inflammation were excited by the contraction of the heels of the cruſt upon the frogs, on each ſide, and a continued diſcharge of ichorous, fetid fluid was kept up for ſome months before I was called in.

TREATMENT.

To cure the diſeaſe, without firſt removing the cauſe, I found impoſsible; which induced me to ſet about removing the cauſe firſt, and that in the following manner. I firſt raſped the quarter, or heel, from the coronet to the bottom of the cruſt, as thin as poſsible *(i. e.)* till I came at the ſenſible part of the foot; ſhortened the toe as much as it would bear, and thoſe parts of the quarters or heels that preſs ſo powerfully upon each ſide of the frog, I drew out with a fine drawing knife, which gave room and liberty for the new frog to grow and expand. The heels being thinned, and kept in contact with the bottom of a tub filled with warm water, in which the Horſe ſtood ſix hours a day, for a week, not only cauſed the heels to grow much quicker than they would otherwiſe have done, but, by reaſon of the preſſure, to expand to their original dimenſions; which has a double efficacy in ſuch caſes, as it at the ſame time removes the inflammation, and leaves the foot in an equal temperature with the body. At the time I had this horſe under my care, nearly the whole of the inſenſible frogs was cut away, or ſloughed off, yet, without any other treatment, every ſymptom of diſeaſe diſappeared, and nothing remained to be attained but a growth of frog and cruſt, in order to effect a cure. To give a firm texture to the growing frogs,

I cauſed

I cauſed them to be waſhed three or four times a day with the following embrocation, viz :—

Alum, two ounces,
Brandy, half a pint,
Tincture of Opium, two ounces;

The Alum to be firſt diſſolved in half a pint of Vinegar. This embrocation, in a few days, gave a covering or coat to the ſenſible frogs, which, at the time, were growing very faſt, and perfectly ſound. I, at the ſame time, encouraged the growth of the hoofs at the heels, by frequently applying tar and hog's lard to them. With this treatment I effected a cure of this complicated diſeaſe in about ſix weeks, which renders it obvious, that the more ſimple the treatment the more certain the cure, particularly in the incipient ſtate of the diſeaſe. I do not mean to ſay, that the horny cruſt was ſufficiently grown down to bear the preſsure of the long ſhoes in the ſix weeks, but that the horſe was conſtantly ridden in tips; and in ten weeks, from the time I undertook the cure, he hunted with Mr. Sturt's own ſtag hounds. It may perhaps appear extraordinary, that I employed tips upon this horſe's feet from the firſt time of ſhoeing, as bar ſhoes might be ſuppoſed to be more proper, but the weak ſtate of the hoofs was not ſufficient to carry the quantity of iron requiſite to form a bar ſhoe.

Case 4.

THIS was a caſe in the General's troop, in the 11th Light Dragoons, which was treated in every reſpect the ſame as the laſt, and with equal ſucceſs.

I ſhould have firſt informed my readers that this horſe had a very greaſy heel, ſuch as I could not get the better of till I had recourſe to firing the diſeaſed parts. The diſcharge and inflammation occaſioned by this treatment, were ſo violent, that fomentations, poultices, diuretics, mercurials, alteratives, &c. made no material difference in the diſeaſe of the heel, though I never had a caſe of greaſe before, but what would yield to the above treatment. This induced me to fire the heel in the inflamed ſtate, although evidently contrary to nature, and foreign to my own principles and practice; but having failed in every other attempt to abate the inflammation, and the horſe, at the ſame time, being of little value, I knew the injury could not be great. From theſe conſiderations, I drew ten lines with an iron perpendicularly, in the heel, upon the inflamed part, which ſoon raiſed a very high degree of inflammation, independent of the pre-exiſting one in the part, which had the effect of counteracting the former diſeaſe, and occaſioning a new one, and then it admitted of a natural cure; for the inflammation raiſed in this manner, ſubſided without any application whatever, leaving the heel as healthy and ſound as ever it had been.

Several other caſes of this kind have come under my care, all of which I treated in a ſimilar manner, with equal ſucceſs, excepting one. A horſe belonging to Mr. Smith, at Loud's Mill, Dorcheſter, had been ſeveral months under a Farrier's hands, who had cut, applied cauſtics, and burnt away both ſenſible and inſenſible laminæ, that the natural properties of the ſenſible laminated ſubſtances were deſtroyed, their appearance and functions altered and perverted, and laſtly, put on the appearance of fungous fleſh, (which can never unite with the inſenſible laminæ of the hoof,) ſo that a hollow ſpace from the coronet to the bottom of the hoof remained, which was never likely to unite.

Shoeing.

WHEN I firſt undertook this work, which was in 1797, I intended to have treated more largely upon the practice of ſhoeing horſes; but I conſidered, that the ſhort experience of a year and a half, could be no great acquiſition to the public, although no work of the kind had been publiſhed ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Veterinary College; therefore, determined to poſtpone it till I had had at leaſt ſeven years practice; and during that interval, in 1798, Mr. Coleman favoured the public with his obſervations on the Structure, Economy, and Diſeaſes of the foot of the horſe, upon a very large ſcale; which comprehends the art of ſhoeing horſes in all the various forms, ſo ably and explicitly, that I conceived no more than a brief explanation of the general mode of ſhoeing was wanting, and which is certainly of more importance than the treatment of diſeaſes incident to horſes. By preſerving the foot in health, it is enabled to carry almoſt any form of ſhoe. It is true that the common practice of ſhoeing produces contracted heels, corns, running thruſhes, and ſandcracks; in ſome feet unnatural concavity, in others convexity; and in fact, almoſt every diſeaſe and deformity incident to horſes' feet, which, by proper ſhoeing, may be eaſily prevented. As it appears that Mr. Coleman's obſervations on the foot, is in the poſſeſſion of almoſt every gentleman, a repetition of the ſame words, or to the ſame purport, would only tend to ſwell this book, without producing any good effect. However, leſt this treatiſe ſhould fall into the hands of any gentleman who is not provided with Mr.

Mr. Coleman's work, it may not be improper (in as brief a manner as poſsible) to deſcribe the natural foot, as it relates to the mode of ſhoeing, and diſtinct from that of the anatomy of the foot. The baſis, or bottom of a natural foot approaches nearly in form, to that of a circle; or a right line drawn from one heel to another, is as long as a line drawn from the heel to the toe. Beſides this circular form, upon examining the bottom of a perfect foot, we find the frog, which it would be uſeleſs to deſcribe a ſecond time, occupying and forming at leaſt two-thirds of the heel, prominent and parallel with the heels of the horny cruſt; beſides the frog now mentioned, may be ſeen the bars, which are of no little importance to be well underſtood; they are ſituated obliquely from the heel about three-fourths of the length of the frog, leaving a deep cavity between the bar and frog on each ſide of it, growing prominent and parallel with the cruſt at the heels, with which they form a junction, and a firm foundation for the heel of the ſhoe to reſt upon.

A hard, expanded, prominent frog, with the cruſt at the heels, and bars projecting and forming a level with each other, is a criterion by which a gentleman may form a tolerable idea of the propriety of applying a ſhoe, and of what ſhape or form; but if the frog be much contracted in depth, it would be dangerous to lower the heels to the ſame level. The ſpace between the cruſt at the heel, and the bar, being made concave with a drawing knife, calculated for that purpoſe, and a ſmall portion of the ſole, about a quarter of an inch from the cruſt at the toe and quarters being carefully taken away, even a flat ſhoe may be applied with ſafety; but flat or convex fleet, require a ſhoe to be left ſufficiently concave next the ſole, to admit a picker to paſs under it. Such a ſhoe may be employed upon any foot with ſafety, provided no part of it be ſuffered to reſt upon the ſole. It is impoſsible to apply a flat ſhoe to a flat or

convex

convex foot, without injury. Concave feet admit of a flat ſhoe, in which caſe the ſurface in contact with the ground may very properly be made concave. This kind of ſhoe is beſt calculated for hunters, as by its concavity it embraces the ground, and prevents ſlipping; and for this purpoſe, the narrower the ſhoe the better, as it alſo gives the frog its full power in ſtopping the progreſs of the horſe. Hard ſtony countries require more cover to the foot, and frequently an artificial ſtop to the ſhoe, namely, the cauker. Where caukers are neceſſary, they ſhould be equally high on both heels of the ſhoe. By diminiſhing the weight of iron in the ſhoe, the labour of the muſcles is alſo diminiſhed. The flat or convex foot requires a broader ſhoe than the concave, which may be made without adding to the weight of it, as the internal edge of the flat ſhoe will, from its thickneſs, almoſt invariably admit of being beaten out one-fourth broader than uſual, which ſhoe ſhould always be ſeated. In roads which are ſtony, pointed, and prominent, a little more cover is required. The ſame obſervation holds good in hunting in ſtony countries. The average weight of the ſhoes employed upon the horſes' feet in the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to which for ſeveral years I had the honour to belong, is almoſt fifteen ounces and a half, which weight I find beſt calculated for the general run of hunters; and the ſame weight of iron will admit of being extended, when thought neceſſary, ſo as to afford more cover to the foot in ſtony countries. When called with the regiment into Holland, in 1799, I reduced the average weight of the ſhoes nearly two ounces; the roads being ſoft and yielding, conſequently the hoofs required little or no defence: the breadth likewiſe as well as the weight of the ſhoe, was diminiſhed. The high upright hoof is generally the effect of neglect, in not paring down the cruſt in due time; by which the inferior edges of the hoof at the heels, deſcend much below the frogs; and, having no ſubſtance to keep the heels expanded they gradually become

narrow

narrow and upright, ſimilar to that of an aſs's hoof; the heels contracted, the frogs ſmall, and frequently diſeaſed. See caſe No. 1, of the Rev. John Sheepſhanks', Leeds; and caſe No. 2, of Walter Fawkes', Eſq. of Farnley-Hall, Yorkſhire. This ſuperabundance of hoof cauſes the horſe to go ſomething like a man in high pattens, he never appears to be firm upon his legs. It is a ſort of contraction that comes on very gradually, and may be prevented by early care in paring down the heels; and as eaſily removed or cured by the ſame treatment, viz. carefully paring down the heels, and gradually making the ſhoes thinner at the heels, by which means the frogs will ſoon be brought in contact with the ground. As the frog deſcends and expands, ſo much the thinner ſhould the heel of the ſhoe be made, until the frog and the heels form a level, able to ſuſtain ſuch a continued degree of preſſure, as is ſuited to the capacity of the frog. If the frog be prominent, as is ſometimes the caſe, in upright feet, a ſhort ſhoe or tip may be employed, for a month or two, with great advantage. Bar ſhoes have been frequently employed in theſe caſes; but it is a very nice matter to calculate the preſſure requiſite in ſuch inſtanoes, for if it to be too violent, it is more than probable it will excite inflammation; and if deficient, no advantage can be derived from the application. Therefore, I would recommend the ſhort ſhoe for a few weeks, in dry weather; and the long thin heeled ſhoe in wet weather.

Nails.

THE nails I have been in the habit of uſing in the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, are of three ſizes; namely, ſixes, ſevens, and eights; the eights are the fitteſt to be applied to the toe of the ſhoe, and ſixes and ſevens nearer the heel. The counterſink nails are the beſt calculated to enter the groove of the ſhoe, by which they hold the ſhoe on tighter than the common nails, and their heads are leſs liable to be broken off by prominent ſtones, &c.

Horſes are very apt to pull off their ſhoes in hunting, which is generally attributed to the badneſs of the nails, but that is ſeldom the caſe, it is the effect of improperly clenching them. If a nail of any given length be driven through a board of ſufficient thickneſs to admit of the point paſsing through five twentieths of an inch, and four twentieths be cut off, and then clenched with only the one twentieth, which is left, it would admit of being drawn out with a very little force. On the contrary, was the clench left two or three twentieths of an inch long, it would moſt probably require ten times the force to draw out the nail. Therefore, I ſay, that the clenches ought to be left one half as long again for hunting, as they uſually are. Ten nails, of number ſix, being applied to each ſhoe, will hold it on much firmer than eight of any larger

larger ſize, and may be drawn out with leſs injury to the foot. The above-mentioned nails are beſt calculated for hunters and hacks; the larger ſort of horſes require larger nails. The ſame rule holds good with reſpect to ſmaller horſes.

UPRIGHT HOOFS.

Case 1.

HAVING deſcribed the upright hoof, with the cauſe and conſequences, I beg leave to introduce a caſe of it in a horſe, the property of the Rev. John Sheepſhanks, of Leeds, in Yorkſhire. In December, 1802, Mr. Sheepſhanks applied to me to attend a coach horſe of his, that, by ſome accident, ran away, and, in turning a corner, bruiſed his ſhoulder very much againſt a wall. A Farrier who attended him applied ſome ſort of oils, which having run down the leg, made the horſe appear very lame. I was induced to examine the feet, when I found enormous high, upright hoofs; the remaining portion of frog, which the diſeaſe had left, was completely rotten, and admitted of a conſiderable quantity being pulled off by the fingers. There was alſo a violent diſcharge of the moſt fetid kind I almoſt ever ſmelt; not the ſmalleſt particle of ſound healthy frog left in either of the feet; and the hoofs, at the heels particularly, were more than an inch longer than is uſual in a healthy foot; the heels being contracted more than an inch and a half. I cauſed the heels to be pared down to their proper length, the whole of the diſeaſed frog to be cut away, leaving the bars as prominent as the ſtate of the foot would allow; and

and caufed the expofed furface of the fenfible frog to be dreffed two or three times a day with the following aftringent mixture :—

Spirits of Wine, half a pint,
Alum diffolved in a pint and half of boiling water, half an ounce,
White Vitriol, and Sugar of Lead, each four drams.

This lotion, fimple as it appears, I find a very efficacious aftringent, detergent antiputrefcent, in all foul, putrid and running thrufhes. The caufe of the running thrufh being removed, namely, the contraction, by paring that part of the hoof away at the heels, which preffed upon the frogs; the above application very foon removed the difeafe. I never faw the horfe after the operation; but I frequently met Mr. Sheepfhanks, who informed me he was doing very well.

Case 2.

THIS horfe was the property of Walter Fawkes, Efq. of Farnley-Hall, near Otley, Yorkfhire. The enormous height or length of hoof appeared to be the immediate effect of neglect, of the blackfmith, in not paring down the external cruft fo low as he ought to have done each time of fhoeing : it is more that probable, in this cafe, as well as in many others of a fimilar nature, that the horfe had not been fhod for fix weeks, or two months together, during which time the hoofs grew confiderably, and the blackfmith, when fent for to fhoe the horfe, paid no regard to the growth of hoof fince the laft fhoeing,

ing, and had pared no more away from the cruſt of the foot than if he had ſhod him only a fortnight before. This neglect being ſeveral times repeated, gives the hoof liberty to grow conſiderably higher than uſual, the frog, at the ſame time, loſing its action, and becoming contracted and diſeaſed: the heels contract upon the ſmall remainder of frog, and, of courſe, inflammation enſues, which nature vigorouſly reſiſting, too frequently terminates in that ſore diſeaſe to horſes, called the canker. It is generally ſuppoſed that the fluid diſcharged from an inflamed frog, is purely the work of nature to get rid of the preſent exiſting inflammation. I have no doubt of the great wiſdom diſplayed in preventing the deſtruction of animal life, and believe, that the ſecretion in the frog is nearly as great in health as in diſeaſe; only in the former caſe it is imperceptibly converted into ſound parts, forming the frog, &c. The truth of this is obvious, otherwiſe the conſumption of frog at the bottom, would be quicker than the ſecretion at top could ſupply. It is probable that the ſecretion is in proportion to the ſupply of blood; conſequently there may be an increaſe of ſecretion during the exiſtence of inflammation in the parts. The inflammation is therefore the cauſe of the increaſed ſecretion, and the ſecretion the effect. The cauſe being removed, the effect ceaſes. Contraction is the reſult of removing the frog and bars. Inflammation is in conſequence of contraction, and increaſed ſecretion is in proportion to the inflammation.

There was no material inflammation in Mr. Fawkes's horſe, although the contraction was conſiderable, the diameter of the veſſels being probably adapted to the quantity of blood thrown into them. To remove the contraction, I cauſed the quarters to be raſped as thin as the horſe could bear, without pain; I then, with a fine drawing knife, pared away all that part of the quarter contiguous to the bars, which gave preſſure to the frogs, leaving an opening between the

the quarter of the hoof and the frog, by which means the frog was left at liberty to expand at leaſt half an inch. I alſo ordered the cruſt, (which was not leſs than an inch and a quarter higher than it ought to have been) to be pared down as low as it poſsibly could be, to leave a ſufficient quantity of hoof remaining to admit of nailing a light ſhoe or tip upon it. As it was found inconvenient to keep the horſe in the ſtable, during the growth of hoof from the coronet to the bottom, I ordered him be turned out into a ſoft paſture, and gave directions for the operation of paring away the part which preſſed upon the frog, once a month, till the quarters were grown down.

CONTRACTED HEELS.

Case 1.

DURING my ſtay at Weymouth Camp, in 1796, I had the honour to be called in by the Rev. Mr. Piccard, of Warmwell, near Dorcheſter, Dorſetſhire, to ſee a horſe that had contracted heels, and the cartilages exhibiting ſymptoms of incipient oſsification.

I cauſed his ſhoes to be taken off, and his heels, from the coronet to the lower edges of the hoofs, to be raſped as thin as poſsible, without injuring the ſenſible laminæ, (deſcribed in page 59,) and the toes pared as ſhort as the horſe could conveniently ſtand upon them. I then had the pavement taken up in the ſtall, and the ſpace filled up with clay, made wet, to about the conſiſtence of cream, or a little thicker, and directed that he ſhould ſtand in it with his fore feet, up to the fetlock joints, eight or ten hours a day, for about ten days. By reducing the hoofs at the heels, I was enabled to bring the frogs nearly in contact with the ſoft ground at the bottom of the ſtall, which, together with the preſſure applied to the weakened quarters, cauſed the heels to ex-

pand

pand as faſt as they grew down. About ten or twelve days after the operation of cutting away the quarters, the cartilages being, as before-mentioned, diſeaſed, I fired them in ſtraight lines about two inches long, and five lines on each cartilage, and bliſtered them. In about ten or twelve days after, I repeated the bliſter. Immediately after the effect of the ſecond bliſter was gone off, the horſe appeared to ſuffer no inconvenience from the former diſeaſe, and little from want of hoof. As ſoon as the quarters were grown down, he was perfectly ſound, the heels expanded, and the feet were as perfect as they ever had been.

Mr. Piccard having done me the juſtice to cauſe the mode of ſhoeing which I had recommended, to be ſtrictly perſevered in, viz. that of preſerving the frog, bars, &c. the horſe continued, and performed his uſual exerciſe of hunting, &c. About three years afterwards I was again quartered at Dorcheſter, and being called in by Mr. Piccard, I inquired after the horſe which was formerly under my care, who informed me, that he was perfectly ſound, and had been ſo ever ſince I left that country. I examined his feet, and found them completely healthy.

Case 2.

THE ſecond caſe is that of a remarkable large coach horſe, the property of the Biſhop of Durham. His lameneſs had ariſen, in a great meaſure, from concuſſion, and the removal of the frog and bars. The feet were very much inflamed,

inflamed, and the horſe, of courſe, unable to do any ſort of work. I cauſed his ſhoes to be taken off, the heels of the hoofs, called the quarters, to be raſped away to the ſenſible, laminated ſubſtance, the cruſt, at the heels, to be lowered, the ſmall reſidue of frog preſerved, and that he ſhould ſtand in a tub full of water heated to 106 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, eight hours a day, for near three weeks; in which time the feet were relieved of the inflammation; and, almoſt all the ſymptoms of that excruciating pain he had before ſuffered were alleviated. By the above treatment, in a very ſhort time, he was enabled to trot upon moderately hard ground, without ſhewing any ſymptoms of material lameneſs; as the cartilages were oſsified, as is generally the caſe in contractions of long ſtanding, and the inflammation being abated, I fired the cartilages, as I had done in the caſe of Mr. Piccard's horſe. In about ſix days I bliſtered him, and applied bar ſhoes, having ſix nails placed round each toe. When the frogs had acquired a conſiderable degree of firmneſs, I directed a bar ſhoe to be placed in contact with the frog, the preſſure of which cauſed the growing frog to expand conſiderably. This preſſure upon the frog, by the ſhoe, cauſed the heels alſo to expand very much, so as nearly to make up the deficiency in the foot or heels to the uſual diameter. When the hoofs were grown down at the heels, and formed a junction with the bars, the feet appeared nearly as circular as before the contraction took place. The horſe was turned out to graſs for a few weeks, after that taken up, and put to work. The regiment being ordered to march to Dorcheſter, in Dorſetſhire, I was obliged to leave the horſe under the care of Mr. Hulcup, the Biſhop's ſteward, to whom I wrote a few months after to inquire about the horſe, and to give directions reſpecting the ſhoeing of him. Mr. Hulcup, in his anſwer, informed me, that the horſe had been conſtantly at work ever ſince I left him, but that he thought he was ſometimes a little tender, which I ſuppoſed

poſed might be cauſed by the nails being placed too near the quarters, when he was ſhod, they not being ſufficiently grown down to bear a nail; or that the quantity of iron, or thickneſs of the ſhoe at the heel occaſionally gave the horſe pain; ſtill he continued his work without inconvenience. In June, 1798, the regiment received orders to march to Canterbury; on my way, I called at Mongwell, a ſeat of the Biſhop's, where I had attended the horſe, in hopes of ſeeing him, but unfortunately he was gone to Durham, with the Biſhop, a journey not leſs than 200 miles (the Biſhop, as I have been informed, ſeldom travels leſs than fifty miles a day, when he is on his rout from Mongwell to Durham), which gives me reaſon to ſuppoſe the horſe was perfectly ſound, to be able to perform a journey of that diſtance, along with the other horſes.

Case 3.

THIS horſe was the property of the Right Honorable the Earl Cavan, and proved to be one of the worſt caſes of the kind I had ſeen in my practice. The cartilages were completely oſsified, the bars and frog cut out to the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance, which had reduced it to about one fourth of its natural ſize. I cauſed his ſhoes to be taken off, and the parts, deſcribed between the bars and frogs, Caſe 1 and 2, in upright hoofs, to be pared away, weakened the heels or quarters with a raſp, and ordered his feet to be kept in water, as in caſe 2, for two or three weeks, only allowing them to be out during the night. The cartilages being oſsified, I applied the actual cautery, and bliſters, which were repeated about ten days afterwards. As ſoon as the inflammation had ſubſided,

ſided, he was ſhod with the long thin heeled ſhoe; at this time his feet were greatly expanded; and as far as the growth of the hoof had reached, the frogs were much more prominent than when I firſt examined them; the thin-heeled ſhoes having permitted them to come in contact with the ground. I cauſed the horſe to be trotted ſeveral times backward and forward, upon a piece of hard road, near the blackſmith's ſhop, the coachman being preſent with two Farriers, who all allowed him to be perfectly ſound. This was the laſt viſit I had an opportunity of paying him.

Case 4.

THIS horſe belonged to Sir George Cooke, Bart. Wheatly-Hall, Yorkſhire, and was a caſe in its incipient ſtate; for as ſoon as Sir George diſcovered that he was tender on the pavement, he applied to me, to examine his feet, I found them contracted, but not ſo much as in many other inſtances. I had his ſhoes taken off, and the cruſt of the heels pared down to a level with the frog, which was not ſo ſmall as I uſually find them. I raſped his heels and hoofs, at the quarters, for about an inch from the coronet downwards, till I came at the ſenſible parts. I alſo ordered him to ſtand in warm water four or five hours a day, for about a week or ten days, at the expiration of that time he was turned out to graſs in tips. The bars having been previouſly cut away, the ſhoe had occaſioned a corn in one foot, which by preſerving the bars, leaving the ſpace between them and the cruſt hollow, the corn was cured. I called upon

upon Sir George about ſix months after, who informed me he had given the horſe to his ſon, who had hunted him in his turn with the other horſes, and that he was perfectly ſound. I examined his feet, and found, from the operation performed upon them, that they were very much expanded, to the ſatisfaction of Sir George.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

WARM WATER.

I BEG leave to inform my readers, that in the early part of my practice in the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, I almoſt invariably, in caſes of contraction in the feet, after the operation of thinning the quarters, cauſed the horſes to ſtand in a tub of clay, reduced to the conſiſtence of thick cream, by adding water. The water and clay, of courſe, were employed with an intention to abate the inflammation, then exiſting in the feet, as well as to ſoften and promote the growth of new hoof. This practice I purſued for ſome time in the regiment, not having convenience to get warm water; I am however, very well convinced, that cold water and clay not only ſoften the hoof and promote its growth, but abate inflammation, yet, by quite a different proceſs to that of warm water. The cold water and clay abate inflammation by their denſity and ſedative powers, and the intenſe cold medium to which the parts have not been previouſly accuſtomed for any length of time, added to their powerful repellent properties. This appears to be accompliſhed by the cold repellent power of the water and clay, diminiſhing the diameter of the blood veſſels. This

This proceſs of abating inflammation is very ſlow, compared with that of putting the feet into warm water, which gives a pleaſant ſenſation to the inflamed part. The beſt calculation I have been able to make of the comparative difference of cold and warm water, in promoting the growth of hoof, and abating inflammation in the feet of horſes is, that the *warm* water not only relieves the inflammation in about one ſixth part of the time that the cold water and clay do, but that the growth of the hoof is about three times as quick, and the inflammation is abated by the effect of inſenſible perſpiration. I am ſtrongly inclined to believe that cold water applied to horſes' feet, in ſome caſes, for a great length of time, proves injurious. It appears to debilitate and benumb the joints. Cold, to a certain degree, no doubt, acts upon weak joints as a tonic; but an exceſs of that medium, I am perſuaded, produces direct debility. Uniformity of temperature adapted to the natural heat of the parts, bids faireſt to remove ſuch diſeaſes as appear to have been occaſioned by variation of heat. I have formerly been accuſtomed to apply the cold medium, but have frequently obſerved, that horſes, after ſtanding in cold clay and water all day, upon being taken out, have appeared ſo extremely feeble, that they could ſcarcely walk, even upon turf; this was the caſe in a favourite horſe under my care, of Lord Charles Somerſet's, who after having ſtood about ſix days in ſoft clay, grew daily worſe. I therefore ordered his feet to be put into water, heated to 106 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, and ſoon found a conſiderable improvement in his going; he continued to ſtand in water nearly to the above heat, for five or ſix weeks, without any ſymptoms of that debility, which had apparently been occaſioned by the clay and cold water. I have frequently obſerved the ſame thing happen under ſimilar circumſtances; in conſequence of which, I recommend warm water, where it can be conveniently procured, in preference to clay and cold water. When it is inconvenient to prove the

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temperature of the water by a thermometer, the hand will be found tolerably convenient, as 3 or 4 degrees will not make any material difference, the hand not being able to bear more than 110 or 112 degrees, and that heat will not give any unpleaſant ſenſation to the horſe's foot. Ten degrees below that heat will not anſwer the deſired purpoſe; 4 degrees above it, namely, 116 would not only make the ſenſation unpleaſant as a fomentation, but excite evaporation of the living principle of the hoof, which would loſe its elaſticity, and break when nails were driven into it. Exceſsive heat ſtimulates, and does not debilitate ſo much as intenſe cold. Too long an application of moderate cold or heat produces relaxation and atony, and the parts become reconciled to the application.

I made the following experiment upon a horſe with an inflamed heel, the inflammation was the effect of inattention in grooming, and ran very high; although the horſe was not lame, I put him into a cold ſtable, and added an additional ſheet and hood to his other cloaths, and a large canvas bag, into which I put the inflamed leg, and filled it up with ſnow, and although the ſnow was preſſed down very tight, it was all diſſolved by the heat of the leg in about two hours; I cauſed it to be filled again, and it was near three hours in diſſolving; in the evening I filled it a third time, and left it. In the morning I took off the bag and examined the heel, and found the inflammation very much abated. I repeated the ſnow again, and it did not diſſolve under five hours; when empty I repeated it until the third day, when there was but little inflammation remaining; at night I filled the bag as full as I poſsibly could, tied it up, and left it till the next morning at nine o'clock, being fifteen hours from the time I filled it, and it then remained nearly half full; the horſe expreſſed ſome pain in the heel and quarter. The leg was at this time entirely

free

free from ſwelling and inflammation, I attributed the pain to the intenſity of cold, after the inflammation of the leg had ſubſided, notwithſtanding there was neither ſwelling nor heat. I was determined to carry the experiment of the effect of cold ſtill further, in order to prove its ſedative, debilitating power; I filled the bag as before with ſnow, which did not melt more than one fourth during that whole day and night, when I examined him again next morning he could with great difficulty be moved in the ſtall, and was apparently unable to bear one pound weight upon the diſeaſed foot, although not the ſlighteſt ſymptom of inflammation or diſeaſe could be perceived. The horſe grew conſiderably worſe the laſt twelve hours the ſnow remained upon his heel. Being then convinced that the cold acted as a direct debilitating power, I diſcontinued it, and let the horſe ſtand all that day in the ſame cold ſtable, without moving him; I examined him next morning, when he could move from one ſide to the other without expreſsing much pain. I then ordered him into his own ſtable, without applying any thing to the leg, at the ſame time forbidding friction by the hand. The following morning I cauſed him to be taken out of the ſtable and trotted 20 or 30 yards, which he performed without ſhewing any ſigns of lameneſs. This experiment of the effect of intenſe cold is ſufficient to prove its debilitating effects, when employed to exceſs, and that removing the horſe into a warmer medium and thereby reſtoring his leg to its former ſtrength and activity, indicates that moderate warmth is congenial to the natural powers of the animal.

Cold produces its effects by a direct operation, always in proportion to its intenſity, and the length of time it is employed. Cold, and long continued temperate heat, cauſe atony and laxity of the veſſels, and ſometimes gangrene.

Heat

Heat in excefs ftimulates; temperate warmth, if not long continued, proves falutary and refrefhing to the animal fibre, and the nervous functions. But when a tepid heat is long protracted, it produces Languor, Lafsitude, and Debility.

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CONTRACTED FEET.

Case 5.

THIS horſe was the property of John Johnſon, Eſq. of Sandtoft, called Sir Solomon, the celebrated racer; he was the firſt horſe that beat Cockfighter. About three or four months before he went into training, to run at Newcaſtle, his feet were conſiderably contracted, his frogs ſmall and narrow; but there was very little inflammation, and the contraction in the incipient ſtate. I found it practicable to expand them without weakening the quarters. The portion of horny cruſt at the heels, preſſed upon the frog, which had excited inflammation, very ſimilar to that of the nail growing into the quick of the human toe. I pared away all that part of the cruſt which preſſed upon the frog with a fine drawing knife, which gave the frog room to expand on each ſide a full quarter of an inch. This being done, I applied the patent artificial frogs upon the natural frogs, employing juſt preſſure ſufficient to reduce the frogs in depth about the tenth of an inch, and cauſed the preſſure to be increaſed a little every day, ſo regulated as not to excite inflammation in the frog. This practice was purſued for two or three weeks, the parts between the cruſt, and the heel and frogs,

frogs, being frequently pared away. The heels being greatly expanded, and the frog hard, I had him ſhod with the common long ſhoe, bringing the frogs upon a level with the heels of his ſhoes. He became ſound, and was frequently galloped, and about two months afterwards was ſent to Newcaſtle, where he won the cup; unfortunately, the horſe, after having run at Newcaſtle, being obliged to be ſhod by another ſmith, who was not acquainted with the bars and frog, cut them all away, which occaſioned a ſecond contraction, much worſe than the firſt. I was again ſent for, and repeated the operation of cutting out the cruſt which preſſed upon the frogs, but the frogs being too tender to bear the preſſure of the artificial frog, I only expoſed them to dry ſtraw in the ſtall, and ordered the artificial frogs to be applied when the frogs were found enough to bear them; this treatment, the ſecond time, removed the contraction, and the horſe recovered from the tenderneſs, was again trained, and won a ſecond cup at Newcaſtle, and at Nottingham, although Mr. Johnſon was doubtful, whether he could ever be trained again. I ſaw him ſeveral times after my attending him, and his feet appeared perfectly ſound; after that I was informed he was ſold to Mr. Saville, for One Thouſand Guineas.

Case 6.

THIS was a cheſnut mare the property of Thomas Johnſon, Jun. Eſq. Her heels were very much contracted, I think I never witneſſed any worſe in my life. I directed her ſhoes to be taken off, and her heels, or the cruſt of the heels, raſped about half an inch from the coronet downwards to the

the ſenſible, laminated ſubſtance. I alſo reduced the cruſt at the bottom nearly to a level with the remaining ſmall portion of frog, which was diſeaſed, and a copious fetid matter perpetually diſcharging from it. I ordered her to be kept clean, and expoſed to a hard ſurface for ſeveral days; her legs being ſwelled from very hard work, I recommended firing them, which was complied with, and a few days after turned her out to graſs, where ſhe remained all the ſummer. I ſaw Mr. Johnſon in the winter following, who informed me that the mare was quite ſound, and her feet as good as he could wiſh them to be,

Case 7.

THIS was a caſe in the 11th Light Dragoons, the horſe was rode by Serjeant Bowſer, was a favourite in the regiment, although an old horſe, and had been lame half a year. He was kept, hoping that ſome opportunity might offer of turning him out to graſs, by which he might recover. As ſoon as I joined the regiment, I was informed of this horſe; I examined him, found him very lame, and tender on both his fore feet, which were contracted till the two heels came nearly in contact, that is, that there was ſcarcely any frog intervening; and that which remained was diſeaſed; his cartilages were oſsified and completely inflexible; I immediately raſped away all that part of the hoof called the quarters, from the coronet to the bottom of the cruſt, pared away the part which preſſed upon the frog, and cut the edge of the cruſt as low as the horſe could bear, to be able to ſtand in ſoft clay, letting him remain in the clay

clay three weeks, I fired his cartilages, and put him into the clay as before, in which he ſtood ſix hours, every day, for eight weeks, at which time the regiment was ordered to march to Hounſlow Barracks, whither he travelled without expreſsing much pain, and was then ſhod in the long ſhoes, with thin heels, in which he went about 12 weeks, his frogs having deſcended nearly to a level with the cruſt at the heels; and to prevent any future contraction, I ſhod him with tips; at firſt he went a little tender; but in about a week or ten days, he became ſound; at which time his feet were expanded to nearly their original diameter, and the horſe was free from all lameneſs or diſeaſe.

Case 8.

IN ſome few inſtances, contraction takes place in one heel only. Lieutenant Childers' Horſe of 11th Light Dragoons, was firſt lame, although but ſlightly, at York, but by the time he arrived at Hounſlow, he was much worſe. Mr. Childers deſired I would do ſomething for him; upon examining him, I found that the contraction was in one quarter only, apparently from improper cutting away the frog more on one ſide than the other, giving liberty for the cruſt to preſs upon the portion left; which was not ſufficiently ſtrong to reſiſt the contractile power of the horny cruſt. The cure of this lameneſs was extremely ſimple and eaſy; with a fine drawing knife, I pared away all that part between the frog and quarter, leaving a ſpace ſufficient for the frog to expand about a quarter of an inch; and repeated the ſame operation ten days afterwards, and ordered the diſeaſed frog to be waſhed every day

day with a little weak vitriol and water, the horſe was perfectly ſound in a fortnight, and fit for work.

Case 9.

THIS horſe was the property of Lord Charles Somerſet, he having been under the direction of Mr. Meercroft, and ſome other Veterinary Surgeons, for a year, before I ſaw him, I entertained very feeble hopes of being able to render him any ſervice, and at firſt declined making any trial; but at the particular wiſh of Lord Charles, I proceeded in the following manner: I took off his ſhoes, pared away the part of the heel before diſcribed, which preſſed upon the frog, thinned the quarter to the ſenſible part, and put his feet into a tub of clay, as in the caſe of Serjeant Bowſer's, for about ſix days; but ſuppoſing that the cold clay and water weakened his joints, I changed the treatment to warm water, in which he ſtood five or ſix weeks; after that, I fired his cartilages and bliſtered them, turned him upon a ſoft place, in the day time, and took him up at nights, and repeated the bliſter two or three times, but to no purpoſe. I then applied the ſtrongeſt ſtimulating embrocations I could think of for ſeveral weeks, but finding he continued lame as ever, I applied to Lord Charles, for leave to deſtroy him, who gave me an order ſo to do, which was executed; one foot was ſent to the Veterinary College, to be diſſected; and the other I diſſected myſelf, and made blood-veſſel-preparations of his hind feet, one of which I ſent to Lord Charles: in the foot which was diſſected at the College was found, an oſsification of the ſenſible laminæ, which was ſuppoſed

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to be the cauſe of his incurable lameneſs, no ſuch diſeaſe exiſted in the foot which I diſſected. I am, however, perfectly ſatisfied, from the repeated diſſections I have made on the feet of horſes, ſuppoſed to be incurably lame from contractions, that the inflammation excited by it has terminated in an oſsification of the laminated ſubſtance of the feet, together with the cartilages deſcribed in the introduction; and that the ſucceſs of the operations in which I have been ſo generally fortunate, has been owing to the early ſtage in which they were performed; this is corroborated by my ſucceſs in curing at leaſt 150, out of 170 caſes, which have come immediately under my ſuperintendance within theſe laſt 10 years.

CUTTING.

THIS is a ſubject which well deſerves our attention, independent of the pain the poor animal endures from the repeated blows he muſt unavoidably receive from the oppoſite foot; and from the great danger his rider incurs, there is attached to it, the moſt unpleaſant ſenſations I am acquainted with. I confeſs I am ſhocked when I think how many centuries have paſt over the heads of ſo many thouſands of Farriers, in this kingdom, without the leaſt improvement having been made, (except in a ſhort tract by Clark), in the art of ſhoeing horſes, till the eſtabliſhment of the Veterinary College, even not ſo much as to point out a remedy for the moſt trifling obſtacle, namely, that of cutting. Nothing is more ſimple, than that of removing the habit of cutting, by carefully obſerving what poſition a horſe's legs are in, during the act. If ſuch a horſe be made to ſtand upon a board, or any other perfectly level ſurface, it will be found, that the horſe does not ſtand perpendicularly upon his fetlock joints; he has acquired a habit of ſtanding with the fetlock joints bending a little in, from having the outſide heel of the ſhoe made thicker and higher than that on the inſide, and a perſeverance in this practice muſt inevitably bend by degrees, the two fetlock joints towards each together. This mode of ſhoeing ſometimes produces weakneſs, particularly in young horſes; and

and thoſe that are worked beyond their ſtrength, as poſt, and chaiſe horſes, which can ſcarcely avoid cutting. The fault is generally laid upon the ſhoe on the contrary foot, but if the evil be in the ſhoe, it is in that which is on the foot which is cut, and not that which cuts, and the cauſe is either in the inſide heel of the hoof being pared lower down than the outſide, or that the ſhoe is made thicker on the outſide heel than it is on the inſide, both have the ſame effect in bringing the joints near together. If a horſe cut with one foot only, reverſe the mode of ſhoeing, which I have ſtated to be the cauſe, and it will effectually prevent his cutting; if he cut on both legs, the ſame alteration on both will prevent it. Cutting may be avoided without any alteration in the ſhoe in ſome caſes, where a long continued uſe of that plan of ſhoeing has not occaſioned a habit of ſtanding with the legs bending towards each other, by removing three times the quantity of hoof from the outſide heel, that you do from the inſide.

Case 1.

WHEN the regiment was quartered at Doncaſter, I had occaſion to ride a hack horſe ſeveral times. The beſt of them are not very ſafe, and the one I had, uſed to ſtrike one leg againſt the other, ſometimes twenty times in a mile. I diſmounted, examined his feet, and found that he had cut himſelf, both in the ſpeedy cut, and that of the fetlock joints, till the blood had ran down to the hoof. When I returned, I inquired of the owner if this horſe would run in harneſs? to which he replied, there never was a better. I alſo aſked if he would

would ſell him? he informed me he had no objection to ſell him, as it was a general complaint that he cut himſelf ſo dreadfully, that he appeared every minute in danger of throwing himſelf down. I hired him the next day, and drove him to Sheffield, and he performed the journey remarkably well; and as he was to be ſold, and, according to my judgment, for about two thirds of his value, I bought him; and finding his ſhoes much thicker on the outſide than the inſide heel, I had them taken off, and reverſed the thickneſs of the two heels of the ſhoes, and at the ſame time removed much more of the cruſt from the outſide than I did from the inſide heel. This practice entirely prevented the ſpeedy cut, but not the cutting of the fetlock joint. It not being proper to pare away any more hoof from the heel of the outſide, I had the heel of the ſhoe made ſtill thinner, reducing it to the thickneſs of a ſhilling, yet this did not radically cure his cutting; the joints appeared to me to be a little deformed, inſomuch, that I began to be doubtful I ſhould not be able to prevent the cutting; I however was determined to carry the experiment to an extreme. I again had the ſhoes taken off, cauſed the inſide heel to be made about the tenth of an inch thicker, and cut the outſide heel of the ſhoe two inches and a half ſhorter than the inſide, ſo that the outſide heel of the cruſt for two inches and a half with the ſole and bars, were all expoſed to the ground. I travelled him from Doncaſter to London, in theſe ſhoes, without perceiving he had cut once; he went in the ſame ſort of ſhoes ſix or ſeven months, without cutting, and when the common ſhoes were put on, he went as well in them, as if he had never cut in his life.

All the Farriers were aſtoniſhed at the experiment I was making, and thought I ſhould lame the horſe, recommending at the ſame time to reverſe

reverſe the plan of ſhoeing, and make the inſide ſhort inſtead of the outſide, which would have made the evil ten times worſe. This treatment I am convinced from repeated trials, will prevent any horſe from cutting.

GRIPES.

GRIPES.

WE learn from medical and philoſophical reſearches, that ſpaſm, local or general, commonly ariſes from debility, and is uſually brought on from deficient ſtimulus, whether that be the benumbing effects of cold, want of food, or too much, or too little exerciſe. Cold water taken into the ſtomach when the animal is heated by exerciſe, is the common cauſe of ſpaſm in the ſtomach and inteſtines of horſes, conſtringing the minute blood veſſels of the parts affected, and ſuddenly checking the perſpiration, &c. Too long retention of the excrements alſo impedes the periſtaltic motion in the guts, and excruciating pain appears to ariſe from over diſtenſion, cauſed by diminiſhed action in the parts affected, which is clearly manifected by the diſeaſe yeilding to the operation of cathartic ſtimulants. That the moſt rigid contraction of muſcular, or other parts, producing ſpaſm, &c. as in a locked jaw, is the conſequence of direct debility, is well ſubſtantiated by its not yeilding to the debilitating plan of cure, ſuch as bleeding, purging, and the like; but in moſt ſuch caſes, or in ninety nine out of an hundred, the cure is performed by ſtimulants. In the incipient ſtate of the gripes, I conceive, from its moſt common cauſe, namely, that of drinking cold water when the horſe is over heated, there is ſeldom reaſon to ſuſpect inflammation, in which caſe, a ſtimulus may be with ſafety employed,

and

and that kind of ſtimulus which I have found the moſt efficacious is oil of turpentine, in the quantity of about two or three ounces in a pint of warm water, or oatmeal gruel; and it may be repeated every four hours afterwards, if required, till the ſymptoms abate. Next to this approved antiſpaſmodic, which ſo ſeldom fails in gripes, when unattended by inflammation in the bowels, when the ſymptoms remain any length of time, and denounce an unfavorable termination; two drams of extract of opium diſſolved in a pint of warm water, and repeated every four hours, will be found a much better medicine. Large gliſters of warm water, ſyrup of buckthorn and ſoap, with or without a handful of ſalt, ſhould be frequently injected up the rectum; firſt raking the horſe with a ſmall hand, as far as two feet into the inteſtines, which is often of great uſe; in ſome few inſtances warm fomentations externally over the whole body, have been found ſerviceable. If the ſymptoms do not abate in twenty-four hours, inflammation of the ſtomach or inteſtines is to be apprehended, in which caſe the pulſe will be found to be more frequent than uſual, and the ſize of the artery diminiſhed. His eyes will be fixed, his mouth ſenſibly colder, his extremities intenſely cold and feeble, his ears damp, and he refuſes food. Under theſe circumſtances, I have uſually diſcontinued all internal medicines, for a time, and have had recourſe to external applications, ſuch as very powerful bliſters on the ſides, with two or three rowels, placed in different parts of the body, where moſt pain was ſuppoſed to be ſeated; the rowels firſt well wetted with oil of turpentine, or in its ſtead, a liquid bliſter; if that produce no inflammation or ſwelling in about three hours, they ſhould be taken out and immerſed afreſh in liquid bliſter, made boiling hot. If external inflammation cannot be raiſed by this treatment, and the ſymptoms continue, more violent meaſures must be employed, or the horſe will inevitably be loſt. The laſt reſource is the actual cautery, in which I have frequently had ſucceſs, even as

it were almoſt in the expiring hour. Copious bleeding when inflammation of the inteſtines has taken place, will alſo ſometimes remove it, and ought to be tried; yet it often fails; mild purgatives are alſo indicated. If a high degree of external inflammation be excited by the rowels, all ſymptoms of inflammation in the inteſtines will ceaſe in about 24 hours; that is, the legs will recover their uſual temperature, the horſe will become more vigorous, he will frequently ſhake himſelf, and rub his head and neck againſt the manger, his mouth will be warm, ears warm and dry, and a deſire for drink will return, which are favourable ſymptoms; his firſt beverage after he is recovered, ſhould be light and mucilaginous, lineſeed tea ſweetened with honey; or good oatmeal gruel, to ſix or eight quarts a day, and which ſhould be continued for two entire days, along with warm bran maſhes; one of the rowels ſhould be left in three or four days after the ſymptoms of inflammation have abated. If they all remain in too long, they will occaſion dropſical ſwellings in the legs, and ſometimes in the belly, leaving the whole ſyſtem in a ſtate of direct debility.

Case 1.

THIS was a caſe of ſpaſm in the inteſtines, in a horſe belonging to Lieutenant Grantham, of the 11th Light Dragoons, the ſymptoms were, frequent lying down and riſing up ſuddenly, the horſe endeavouring to lie upon his back by ſupporting his legs againſt the ſides of the ſtall, looking back, and putting his noſe to the parts in pain, as if to excite your aſſiſtance; loſs of appetite, and ſlight fever; he was ſuppoſed to have been taken ill about 12 o'clock

o'clock at night, being heard by the men who ſlept over the ſtable. I gave him two ounces of oil of turpentine, in a pint of warm water, cauſed him to be rowelled with one rowel only, as a preventive against internal inflammation; had him raked, and a gliſter injected of warm water with a handful of ſalt in it; the horſe getting but little better, I repeated the turpentine in about four hours from the firſt doſe; he ſtill remained uneaſy, till about 6 o'clock in the evening, when I gave him forty grains of opium, diſſolved in a pint of hot water; at ſeven he was much better, and at nine he eat a warm maſh, and drank ſome tepid water, to which a little bran had been added to ſoften it; I concluded all danger was paſt, but deſired the ſervant to inform me early in the morning, if he perceived any of the ſymptoms which had appeared in the day. The man informed me next morning about eight, that he did not quit the ſtable till two hours after I had left it the preceding evening; why he ſtaid I cannot inform you, but he ſaid he found the horſe much worſe, and applied to one of the Farriers to go to him; upon inquiry, I found that they had repeated the doſes of turpentine ſeveral times before morning; as ſoon as I was informed of this, I went down and found him much worſe than he had been the day before, with all the ſymptoms of an inflammation in the inteſtines. I took about two quarts of blood from his neck, had him fomented, by three men, about his body, with hot fomentations, for one hour; cauſed the body to be rubbed perfectly dry with linen cloths, covered him with blankets, and placed two more rowels in his belly, in a triangle from the firſt. They had no effect, the horſe got worſe every hour; being at that moment ordered to go and ſee a horſe then taken with the ſtaggers, at graſs, I left him, and ordered all the rowels to be taken out and put into boiling hot bliſtering ointment for five minutes, and put in again, however this was neglected, and when I returned about four

hours

hours after, he was then in his dying ſtruggles. I beg leave to remark that three caſes very ſimilar to this, have occured in the 11th Light Dragoons, ſince I have had the honour to be appointed to it, and every horſe recovered, though one of them was much worſe than Mr. Grantham's was, when I left him; but in thoſe ſucceſsful caſes, after I had taken out three rowels, and put them into boiling bliſtering ointment, and applied them again, they did not excite the leaſt degree of inflammation. I clipped off the hair, about 18 inches ſquare, and applied a hot iron, making eighteen lines the length of the part clipped, and immediately bliſtered it, which raiſed a very high inflammation in about four hours. As the *external* inflammation increaſed, the ſymptoms of the internal, decreaſed; and the horſe recovered in four days from the time of the actual cautery being applied. The other two caſes were treated in every reſpect in the ſame manner as this, (the actual cautery excepted, and both recovered. I do really believe that Mr. Grantham's horſe was loſt through noncompliance with my directions. Another caſe, ſimilar in ſymptoms, happened to a horſe of Capt. Furſdon's troop, in the 11th Light dragoons, during the campaign at Winfield, he ſhewed every ſymptom of the most violent gripes or ſpaſms, in the inteſtines; the ſame method ſpecified in the caſe of Mr. Grantham's horſe, and the other three caſes, (firing excepted) were employed, without affording any relief to the animal. Early on the third morning the horſe was heard to whinny, an inſtance I never heard of before or ſince, it appeared ſo extraordinary to the man who attended him, that he came for me about five o'clock in the morning to inform me. I got up immediately, and went to the horſe, he expreſſed no material pain except at long intervals, and that was by whinnying, and then gave a jump as far as he could leap in the barn. Upon inquiry I found that he got out of the barn in the night, and had been all over the man's garden, adjoining the barn, and had

been making the ſame whinnying noiſe almoſt all night. His pulſe was a little more frequent, and ſmall; but not ſo much ſo as to indicate any thing ſerious. In attempting to put my finger into his mouth, I found his jaw locked, and not having been able to obtain a paſſage through his body, I was then doubtful about his recovery, and as I had foretold, ſo it happened, in about two hours after he died. I immediately opened the body and found the duodenum, firſt inteſtine from the ſtomach, thruſt fairly into the jejunum or ſecond gut, ſimilar to a man's putting his hand into his ſtocking and drawing the foot into the leg of it. The foot repreſenting the duodenum, and the leg deſcribing the jejunum. Mortification had taken place in the duodenum, extending to the ſtomach. The jejunum was nearly in the ſame ſtate. The duodenum contained a ſtone with a very irregular ſurface, weighing nine drams and a half. This diſeaſe is called, Intuſuſception.

GRIPES;

GRIPES;

OR

INFLAMMATION IN THE INTESTINES.

Case 2.

THIS horſe was the property of Harry Wormald, Eſq. of Leeds, Yorkſhire. When I was called in, I found him in the moſt extreme pain, frequently laying down, throwing himſelf upon his back, and ſuddenly ſtarting up, ſtriking his belly with his feet, looking back and touching his flank with his noſe, his ears were of a cold damp ſweat, his pulſe rather quick and ſoft. I immediately took two quarts of blood from his neck, and gave him one of my bottles of Antiſpaſmodic Balſam, which I have often found ſucceſsful; cloathed him up warm, and left him about an hour, when I paid him a ſecond viſit, and found him quite compoſed; but with ſome remaining ſymptoms of gripes, or ſlight pains in the inteſtines. I gave him a gliſter of warm gruel (previouſly raking him well), in which I diſſolved a handful of common ſalt; I ſtood by him half an hour, during that time there appeared to be a return of increaſed ſenſibility, he threw himſelf down, and expreſſed ſigns of greater pain than before. I gave him another bottle of the Balſam as above, in a pint of warm gruel, in which half a dram of purified opium had been diſſolved. I alſo repeated

peated the glifter with two drams of opium, which appeared to compofe him for another hour or two, when the fymptoms again recurred, with flight fhivering and alternate heat, cold extremities, ears damp and cold; and having had only fmall evacuations, and thofe chiefly forced by the glifter, I began to fufpect there was fome obftruction in the inteftines, which had occafioned inflammation, and thought it fafer to difcontinue the Antifpafmodic plan of cure; and repeat the bleeding, which I did, to two quarts more; and caufed the whole of the body to be fomented with blankets, wrung out of hot water, and applied as hot as they could be, by three or four men, for feveral hours together, and gave him a pint and a half of Caftor Oil, in a pint of warm water. During the application of the fomentation, the horfe appeared to be perfectly at eafe, but as foon as it was difcontinued, he expreffed as much pain as ever, confequently I caufed the fomentation to be repeated, during moft of the night, and the next morning the fymptoms appeared to be much more alarming than ever. I then repeated the dofe of Caftor Oil, caufed the hair to be clipped off the belly, as broad as a fmall pocket handkerchief on each fide, and a ftrong blifter rubbed in by two men for an hour; and by way of increafing the ftimulus of the blifter, and to excite immediate inflammation in the parts, I fcorched them with a hot falamander, the whole time the men were rubbing in the ointment. The firft application of blifter feemed to have but little effect, confequently I repeated it about four hours afterwards, and gave him another pint and a half of Caftor Oil, from which I obtained a paffage of fmall lumps of hard ill-digefted fœces. The fecond blifter raifed fome degree of inflammation, but not fufficient to counteract the inflammation of the inteftines; therefore I repeated it, at the expiration of three hours, which excited a wonderful degree of inflammation, nearly all over the whole abdomen; the fwelling of the mufcles and fkin were increafed at leaft two inches and a half in thick-

thickneſs, which appeared to the ſpectators much more alarming than the internal inflammation, which it was intended to counteract; from that time every ſymptom of pain ceaſed; but the paſſage, not being ſo open as I could have wiſhed, I gave him another pint of Caſtor Oil, in a pint of moderately hot gruel, and ſucceeded in obtaining a free diſcharge by ſtool; the uſual temperature was ſoon reſtored to his extremities, with the help of hard hand rubbing; and as corn, and his uſual food were improper to be given him in a ſtate of convaleſcence, I ordered him good thick gruel, in which one ounce of Gum Arabic was diſſolved in every four quarts, the next day he ate a maſh of well ſcalded oats and bran; and was reſtored to perfect health in ten days from the firſt attack of the diſeaſe.

Case 3.

ABOUT a month afterwards I was ſent for to attend a horſe of Thomas Lee, Eſq. of Woodhouſe-Lane, when I found every ſymptom correſponding with thoſe in the laſt caſe. The treatment was exactly the ſame, the ſymptoms gradually increaſed, and became equally as dangerous; Caſtor Oil was given, and the bliſters repeatedly applied, and I am proud to ſay, with equal ſucceſs. Mr. Lee particularly requeſted this caſe might be inſerted in the preſent work.

Another caſe of inflammation in the inteſtines, occured in my practice about eight months afterwards, in a horſe belonging to Henry Entwiſtle, Eſq. of Leeds. I was called in about ſeven o'clock in the morning, and found the ſymp-

ſymptoms to be much more alarming than either of the former, and notwithſtanding the ſame treatment was purſued as above, not being able to excite external inflammation, the horſe died about three o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day. I afterwards opened him, and found about a yard of jejunum, or ſecond inteſtine from the ſtomach, in a ſtate of mortification; this horſe was ſeen on the preceding evening, in the field, apparently in perfect health.

It may not be improper to remark, that moſt of the caſes of colic, and inflammation in the bowels, happen to thoſe horſes that are high fed with Oates and Beans, and that are only exerciſed occaſionally, inſtead of being uſed daily, in proportion to the quantity of rich food they conſume. Dry meat, and confinement in the ſtable, render the bowels coſtive; and I would recommend to gentlemen who have not conſtant employment for their horſes, to allow them two large maſhes of coarſe bran, at leaſt twice a week, with corn, at intervals; this will keep the bowels moderately open, and the horſe in proper condition for exerciſe on the road. For horſes that are hunted hard three times a week, the bran may be leſs neceſſary.

LAME-

LAMENESS IN THE FEET,

From accidental cauſes, ſuch as picking up nails, &c. on the roads, pricking in ſhoeing, and caſual cuts upon the coronet.

Symptoms of a Horse being pricked in Shoeing.

IF a horſe be pricked in one or both his fore feet, and the nail which pricks him be placed towards the toe, he will ſtand with his foot as far pointed forwards as he can, for this poſition throws the weight upon the heel and relieves the toe. If he be pricked near the heel, he will endeavour to bring his leg as much under him as poſsible, in order to throw his weight upon the toe: He is very reſtleſs, and ſeldom ſtands ſtill long together. If he has been ſhod any length of time *(i. e.)* ſix or eight hours, inflammation will point out the part injured. I have ſeen many inſtances of the blood following the nail, when withdrawn. If a horſe be pricked in the hind foot, except the nail has injured the part very much, you will ſcarcely perceive him lame while he is ſtanding in the ſtall, unleſs you turn him about in it, and that upon the bare ſtones, but when he is taken out, he is as lame as if the accident had happened to the fore-

foot.

foot. Accidents happening from nails, or broken glaſs picked up on the road, and puncturing through the ſole or frog, produce ſymptoms quite different, in as much as the horſe (if in the fore foot) ſeldom puts his foot to the ground, when ſtanding in the ſtable, but generally lets the toe fall gently upon the ground, bending his knee, and hanging the point of that ſhoulder lower than the point of the other ſhoulder; violent inflammation ſucceeds in proportion to the pain, the animal loſes his appetite, and a ſymptomatic fever generally comes on, ſee the Caſe of Mr. Smith's coach horſe, page 105; there are ſome few inſtances of the coffin bone being fractured by a puncture of a flint ſtone, or piece of glaſs. I was witneſs to one during my attendance at the Veterinary College, the horſe was the property of Mr. Jeſop, an attorney at Waltham-Abbey, and was a caſe of mine at the College, in which I had to take away a portion of ſole, ſufficient to extract a piece of detached bone as broad as a ſhilling, and the horſe recovered. This being thought an excellent cure, Mr. Coleman received a letter from Mr. Jeſop, returning thanks to the College, for the recovery of ſo valuable an animal.

Lameneſs from being pricked in ſhoeing is to be diſcriminated by its growing worſe by reſt, when moſt other kinds of lameneſs grow better. If the cure be not removed, the animal will get worſe every day; if it be occaſioned by ſprains, or the like, reſt will frequently recover him. If the nail be driven far into the ſenſible parts of the foot, the inflammation will increaſe rapidly, and upon withdrawing the offending nail, and applying it, the moment it is drawn, to the back of your hand, a temperature exceeding that of the healthy foot will be felt. This is the moſt certain criterion by which you may be able to obtain the cauſe of the lameneſs; preſſure from the ſhoe upon the ſole, will produce lameneſs very ſimilar to that ariſing from being pricked, but

is

readily diſtinguiſhed, as but little inflammation attends the foot; and on withdrawing the nails, there will be found no preternatural heat in them; if the ſhoe has been put on a few days, and the preſſure be great, the ſhoe will be worn bright upon the part where it preſſed upon the ſole, and by removing the preſſure, the horſe will be immediately ſound, unleſs it has been ſo long continued, as to have produced general inflammation in the foot, or that the inflammation has terminated in ſome other diſeaſe, ſuch as abſceſs, which it frequently does if neglected. Preſſure on the ſeat of corns produces the ſame ſymptoms, and the inflammation frequently terminates in the ſame manner; the treatment of one holds good in reſpect to the other. Caſes of this kind, which have come under my care, are very numerous, probably exceeding five hundred. In the incipient ſtate, the treatment neceſſary is ſimple and eaſy, and that which I have purſued has been always ſucceſsful, and is as follows:

When the lameneſs ariſes from a prick in the foot, as ſoon as the nail is withdrawn, or the ſhoe taken off, when from preſſure upon the ſole, let the foot be put into warm water, as in caſes of inflammation from contracted heels, let the limb remain in it for an hour together, ſeveral times a day; a horſe almoſt invariably recovers, from lameneſs proceeding from preſſure of the ſhoe upon the ſole, in two days, and frequently in one hour; ſimply removing the ſhoe, and leaving the ſole free from preſſure, the effect will ceaſe, and the horſe be found immediately. Caſes of lameneſs from being pricked in ſhoeing, generally require the fomentation to be continued much longer than in the before-mentioned caſe; and that great care ſhould be taken not to place another nail in or near the ſame hole, from whence the nail was withdrawn that cauſed the injury. Lameneſs occaſioned by puncture of flint ſtones and broken glaſs is generally of very ſerious conſequence, it makes great impreſsion on the ſenſible contents of the hoof, ſuch as the blood veſſels, ſenſible ſole, and

the

the tendon of the flexor muſcle at its inſertion into the inferior concave ſurface of the coffin bone. Caſes of this kind are of very great importance to be well underſtood, and that the common treatment amongſt Farriers ſhould be averted; which is generally that of putting into the inciſion a quantity of boiling hot Turpentine, Tar, &c. and if the horſe ſhould not recover in a few days, Vitriolic Acid, and Spirits of Salt are frequently forced to the bottom of the wound. Perhaps no diſeaſe or accident befalling the human ſubject is ſo immediately analogous to that of a puncture into the ſole of a horſe's foot, as the prick of a pin, or any inſtrument, under the nail of the finger, and what man would immediately fill the wound full of Spirits of Turpentine, Vitriolic Acid, Spirit of Salt, and the like? the Farrier who had been cruel enough to torment the defenceleſs animal, would ſhudder at the idea of a drop of any of the above articles being introduced into his own finger; inflammation increaſed by ſuch raſh practice, ſeldom terminates without the deſtruction of ſome very important parts under the ſole, and as ſoon as the natural texture of the parts is deſtroyed, they act as extraneous bodies, and muſt be brought away, or elſe the diſunited parts will never adhere.

A particle of foreign matter being lodged, even half the ſize of a pin's head, in any part of the ſenſible frog, would occaſion lameneſs, there not being a vacuum in the whole internal hoof, large enough to contain the ſmalleſt atom, without irritating the ſenſible parts; therefore, I ſay, that every particle of inanimate or extraneous matter lodged in any part of the ſenſible foot, muſt be brought away before the horſe can get ſound, and if the ſurgeon has not ſkill enough to extract it, nature will moſt probably perform the operation herſelf; if not, ſhe muſt labour under the painful effects through life. Small gravel, or ſand, is frequently known to have worked its way from a nail hole at the toe

toe to the coronet, detaching the ſenſible from the inſenſible laminæ, forming an abſceſs, called a quittor. Had the practitioner extracted or prevented theſe ſmall particles from taking that courſe, that long proceſs, and painful diſeaſe, might have been obviated. Men entirely unacquainted with the ſtructure, œconomy, and mechaniſm of the foot, cannot poſſeſs ability to perform an operation upon ſo nice and delicate a part as the quick or ſenſible portion of a horſe's foot. The neceſsity of this operation, nine times out of ten, may be avoided by obſerving the following plan, which has never failed but in one caſe out of ſeventy, ſince I have been in the 11th Light Dragoons, and that was in conſequence of the neglect of a ſervant in not complying with my directions, in which caſe the wound was filled up with Turpentine and Tar, and ſet on fire in the hole, leaving the gravel behind, until it inflamed the foot, and made its way to the coronet, where it formed an abſceſs, deſtroyed the horny coronory ring at leaſt one inch and a half, and left a conſiderable blemiſh.

OF

OF A PRICK IN THE FOOT

WITH

A LONG NAIL.

Case 1.

THIS horſe was the property of J. W. Smith, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir John Smith, Bart. near Dorcheſter, in Doſetſhire, which in running looſe in a field where a carpenter had left ſome large nails, he picked up one of a conſiderable length, which punctured the ſole about a quarter of an inch from the point of the frog, and took its direction to the heel by the ſide of the tendon of the flexor muſcle of the leg; it had gone in that direction more than two inches, and was extracted with the greateſt difficulty, and pain to the animal; finding that notwithſtanding perpetual fomentation both night and day for ſeveral days, the inflammation increaſed, I was obliged to have recourſe to ſtrong phyſic and bleeding; at the ſame time, the artery, which was wounded by the nail, frequently bled copiouſly. The thigh, and even to the middle of his belly, was violently inflamed and ſwelled, together with the perineum, and part of the other

other thigh, his ſcrotum was at leaſt five times its original ſize. I cauſed all the ſwelled parts to be fomented, and gentle friction to be applied to the ſcrotum and flank, and gave two doſes of a gentle diuretic, the firſt day of their ſwelling. The next morning a great part of the ſwelling in the flank and ſcrotum was abated; but the horſe expreſſed much more pain than he ever had done before, the foot and leg were conſiderably more inflamed than ever, and ſymptoms of violent ſpaſms frequently attacked his hind leg, with alternate profuſe hot and cold ſweats; ſymptoms of approaching locked jaw appeared, which frequently follows accidents of this kind. I immediately gave him two ounces of Spirit of Hartſhorn, in a pint of warm water, in which two Drams of purified Opium had been diſſolved. I waited ſix hours, when ſlight ſymptoms of the ſhivering fit appeared, I repeated the above, and gave fifty grains of James' Powder, and fifty grains of Camphire in a pill, and in about an hour after, drenched with a few pints of water gruel made warm; no return of the ſhivering or ſpaſmodic affection appeared; I continued the fomentation of the foot till night, then had a large poultice put upon it. I viſited him again the next morning, and found no ſymptoms of ſhivering or ſpaſm, although the horſe was ſo extremely irritable, that he could ſcarcely bear me to put my hand upon his leg. The growth of frog in the diſeaſed foot far ſurpaſſed all the caſes I ever ſaw, although reduced only two or three days before as low as it could be without touching the ſenſible frog, and projected far beyond the level of the heel, attended by the moſt violent inflammation I ever beheld. I immediately reduced the ſuperfluous frog, in doing which, as ſoon as I had taken off the thickneſs of a ſhilling, the blood from the whole ſurface flew out from the very ſmall blood veſſels with great impetuoſity. I confeſs I was very much aſtoniſhed to ſee ſo prominent a frog bleed from ſimply cutting away the outſide ſurface;

face, and, after a moment, I found it to be all ſenſible frog, the inſenſible apparently ſloughed off from being in warm water.

The local and violent inflammation indicated a neceſsity of taking away ſome blood from the part, which induced me to ſuffer it to bleed to about a quart, when, by way of ſtopping the blood, I waſhed the ſurface with ſome ſtrong ſalt and water. The blood ſtopt, and after an hour or two I fomented as before, and applied a poultice at night. I viſited him again next morning, and found the frog full as large as I had done the morning before, and turned black, and what was before very ſenſible, had become almoſt inſenſible, the ſkin of the heel changing to a dirty yellow; the horſe being apparently free from pain, and had began to feed; I thereupon entertained a fear that he had nearly fed his laſt, as the above are the moſt alarming ſigns of mortification; in fact, mortification had actually taken place in the external part of the frog. I immediately diſſected away all that part which was black, upon which the effuſion of blood was as great as it had been before, and it was with much difficulty I ſtopped it; at the ſame time dreading an unfavourable termination of the mortification, I immediately had recourſe to the Bark, of which I gave eight ounces that day, and twelve ounces the two following days, accompanied by two drams of Opium every twenty four hours, when the inflammation and gangrene of the frog, and whole foot, were very much abated, and a thin white matter appeared. I continued giving the Bark two or three days longer, the matter at the ſame time becoming thicker, and more healthy; and by frequently paſsing a tent wetted with Tincture of Aloes, into the ulcer, healthy granulations were promoted in the part, and, in one month, the horſe was found.

Caſe

Case 2.

THIS Horſe was a charger, and the property of Colonel Lyon, of the 11th Light Dragoons, who was pricked in ſhoeing; violent inflammation ſuddenly came on, the horſe was not able to put his foot upon the ground. As ſoon as I was called in, I cauſed the ſhoe to be taken off, and found the offending nail very warm, which led me to determine the treatment neceſſary to remove it. I directed his foot to be put into warm water, for half an hour, of ſuch a heat as I could eaſily bear to keep my hand in, and repeated it two or three times that day; the next morning, had him taken out of the ſtable, and found him much better than he was the day before. I notwithſtanding deſired the water might be repeated, till further orders, which being complied with, the third day he was ſound, and could bear his ſhoe; he was pricked on the 6th of February, 1798, and on the 20th of March he was again lamed from ſhoeing, was not pricked, but the toe being pared too near to the ſenſible ſole, and the ſhoe laid flat upon it, he became lame. Colonel Lyon ſuppoſed the horſe was again pricked, but upon examination, I found he was lame from the preſſure of the ſhoe upon the ſole. I had it taken off as before, and to prevent inflammation, I cauſed his foot to be put into a pail of warm water, repeating it two or three times that day, and the next morning had his ſhoe levelled well out from the part which preſſed upon the ſole, and put on again, and the horſe remained ſound.

SYMPTOMS OF LAMENESS.

A HORSE having his toes cut too ſhort, if it be on the fore feet, he will endeavour to ſtand as much as poſsible upon his heels, bringing his toes almoſt perpendicular with his noſe. This poſition takes off a great portion of the weight of the fore quarters from the toes, and throws it upon the heels. If the toes of the hind feet are cut too ſhort, then the horſe ſtands with his hind feet advanced forwards, and his fore feet drawn back, which attitude brings the weight of the body upon the fore feet, and heels of the hind feet; the above attitudes are ſure criterions of lameneſs in the toes, let the cauſe be what it may.

In walking or trotting, if he be lame in the fore feet, he will throw his fore feet farther forward than uſual, in order to bring his heels in contact with the ground, and limp when he brings his hind feet after him. If his lameneſs be in the hind feet, he will make long ſteps with them, and very ſhort ones with his fore feet, in order to throw the weight upon the fore feet, and bring the frogs of the hind feet in contact with the ground, to take off the weight from the injured toe.

Case 3.

OF a horſe pricked in the foot with a nail, (picked up by accident) ſimilar to that of Mr. Smith's horſe. This horſe was the property of Mr. Read, Merchant in Leeds, Yorkſhire. Upon my being called in I found the horſe ſo lame, that when I requeſted the Farrier who attended him, and who was preſent at the time, to lead him out of the ſtable, he told me that it was impoſsible to get him out. I inquired of him if he had any knowledge of the cauſe of the lameneſs, he replied, he had exerted every nerve to diſcover it, but was unable. I immediately put my hand upon the hind foot, and without heſitation pronounced the lameneſs to be there; he declared it was not in the foot, for he had ſhod him ſince he was lame, and had examined his foot, and thought it might be in the fetlock joint. He was ſhod with a bar ſhoe upon the lame foot, which I ordered to be taken off, which being done, I examined the frog and found it had been punctured by ſome ſharp inſtrument, into which I introduced a probe, and dilating the hole, and applying a little preſſure with my finger upon the frog, as much as a table ſpoonful of matter eſcaped, which convinced the Farrier of his error. Finding there ſtill remained very high inflammation, I ordered his foot to be kept in warm water, as in caſe 2, for three days, by which time I thought I ſhould have an opportunity of paying him another viſit, when I found him able to put his foot to the ground with the whole weight of his quarter. I again examined the ſtate of the abſceſs, and obſerved the matter which was formed, was of a very healthy quality, and that little inflammation remained in the foot. I diſcontinued the warm water, waſhed the wound well, and dropt a few drops of Goulard's Extract,

tract, by way of drying, into the aperture, and filled it up with tow, to keep out the dirt; this being done for a few days, the horſe was perfectly ſound. It may not be improper to remind my readers, that warm water becomes injurious to parts divided by cutting inſtruments, or by abſceſs, after the violence of inflammation has ſubſided, in as much as it prevents and checks the progreſs of Granulation, which is the bond of union in all divided animal ſolids. Therefore a proportion of inflammation, in the office of granulation, ſhould be encouraged, and if deficient, ſtimulated by Tinctures; but in ſome few inſtances Spirituous Tinctures are not powerful enough to perform that office, and particularly in caſes of broken knees, and openings into joints ſubject to motion, which prevents union of parts. In caſes of this kind we are obliged to ſear the lips of the divided parts with a hot iron, in order to arouſe the circulation in the torpid veſſels, and induce them to depoſite their lymph, and thereby promote the union and formation of new parts, and fill up the vacuity occaſioned by the diſeaſe, or accident.

Case 4,

OF a horſe pricked by a nail, by accidentally pulling off the ſhoe in hunting, when one of the nails entered the ſenſible ſole, near the edge of the cruſt. This horſe was the property of Colonel Lloyd, near Leeds, Yorkſhire. As ſoon as the horſe returned home after this unfortunate accident, the groom immediately waſhed the wound very properly, and with a drawing knife pared the ſurrounding ſole away, where the nail had gone in; filled the hole full of

of Turpentine, ſet on fire, which being burnt out, he filled it a ſecond time, and burnt it as before. I was ſent for about three days after the accident happened, when I found the foot conſiderably inflamed; and entertaining a doubt that ſome ſmall gravel or ſand had worked into the wound, I dilated it, in order to be able to extract it, or give it liberty to come away when the horſe ſtood in warm water, which I ordered he ſhould do for two or three days, at which time I viſited him, and found the inflammation had completely ſubſided, and that a thin ichorous matter was diſcharged, and ſymptoms of debility appeared in the veſſels of the part, which I ſtimulated by applying a few drops of Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, twice a day; I was informed in about four days after, that freſh matter had eſcaped from one ſide of the opening, which induced the groom to dilate the hole ſtill more, ſuppoſing there might be ſand or gravel remaining between the ſenſible and inſenſible ſole. I continued the application of Tincture as before—I viſited the horſe in about a week, when I found the granulations had been too luxuriant, forming ſenſible ſole in form of fungus, parallel with the inſenſible ſole. A cauſtic not being a very ſafe application to be intruſted in the hands of people unacquainted with its powers, and as I could not viſit the horſe again, being about to leave the country, I adviſed ſome dry lint or fine tow to be applied to it, with ſlight preſſure; being the moſt likely application to produce a dry ſurface, for inſenſible ſole to form upon. If the granulation or fungus had projected above the level with the ſole, I ſhould have ordered a weak ſolution of blue Vitriol to waſh it with, once or twice a day, until the ſuperfluous granulations had been deſtroyed, and then applied the dry lint or tow as above; but gentle preſſure is much preferable to cauſtic, in theſe caſes, as the latter is apt to act too violently upon the very delicate blood veſſels, while the former will leave the granulations more compact and dry. I query whether the warm water might not

have

have been continued too long in this caſe, producing debility in the blood veſſels, and diminution of parts, rendering Tincture neceſſary to ſtimulate freſh or new parts. As fomentation and Tinctures have diametrically oppoſite effects, they ſhould be employed with great caution, as too liberal an uſe of one may render the other neceſſary; and ſo alternately, as to prevent union ever taking place between the ſenſible and inſenſible ſole, between divided ſkin at the knee, or any other muſcular part of the body.

Inflammation in the feet is called, by moſt people, fever in the feet; but I confeſs that I am not acquainted with any diſeaſe incident to the feet of horſes which I feel myſelf juſtified in calling by that appellation. If there were perceptible paroxyſms of heat and cold, or any variation, I might be led to believe the term proper; but as I know no inſtance of ſuch changes of temperature in the feet when the cauſe has been removed, I am induced to diſcredit the exiſtence of a fever in that part at all, unleſs a ſympathetic affection of general inflammation be termed fever, and which will probably remain a few days after every ſymptom of fever, or general inflammation, has ſubſided, as may be ſeen in the following caſe.

Case 5.

This horſe was the property of Colonel Childers of the 11th Light Dragoons. The firſt ſymptoms were, loſs of appetite, hot dry mouth, pulſe frequent and ſmall, univerſal tenſion and heat on his ſkin and extremities; I immediately added

added to his uſual cloathing a cloth and hood, and gave him the following pills, compoſed of James's Powder and Camphire, each 50 grains: Soap, a ſufficient quantity to form them into a pill; to be repeated every four hours, till four doſes were given; allowing him plenty of warm gruel every hour or two. The horſe was much better next day and night; but finding, on the third morning, a little increaſe of heat, I repeated the pills as before, and injected a gliſter of ſalt and water. The next morning no ſymptoms of fever or inflammation could be perceived; but he was ſo feeble that he could ſcarcely ſtand upon his legs; had general laſitude and cold extremities, and no pulſe, or action of the heart and arteries could be perceived. I left him two hours, and called again to ſee if any change had taken place in the temperature of the extremities, I found they grew much colder, and more feeble; I immediately ordered two men to rub his legs well for half an hour, a quarter of an hour to each leg, which produced a very comfortable and regular heat in them; and immediately as they diſcontinued the friction, I bound each fetlock joint up with about two yards of ſtrong tape, as tight as poſsible, and over that a flannel bandage to each leg. Perhaps ſome of my readers may be deſirous to know what effect the tapes could produce, tied round the fetlock joints? I beg leave to inform them, that their action is upon the ſuperficial veins of the joints, preventing the blood returning to the heart, by the ſame power that a fillet tied round a man's arm, ſtops the circulation in the ſuperficial blood veſſels upwards, when under the hands of a ſurgeon, which blood in the extremities of horſes preſerves the temperature of the foot; every part of the body, however, retained its uſual heat, the mouth and extremities only were cold, the circulation became gradually more feeble, with ſymptoms of general debility and laſsitude, a delicate appetite, with frequent ſmall and feeble pulſe, which indicated the neceſsity of

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giving ſtimulants, and of the moſt diffuſible quality; as I then conceived it to be neceſſary to rouſe the ſyſtem to greater vigour, which I was ſoon enabled to do by the following electuary: Caraway ſeeds in fine powder, Coriander, and Sweet Fennel, of each four ounces, Compound Tincture of Cardamoms eight ounces, Camphire diſſolved in ſpirits of Wine, two ounces, and Eſſential Oil of Cloves half an ounce, Honey ſufficient to form an electuary; of which I gave four ounces, diſſolved in a quart, or three pints, of warm gruel, night and morning. I can ſcarcely find words to expreſs the wonderful change the medicine produced in 24 hours—the mouth grew gradually warm, his pulſe leſs frequent, and fuller, his appetite returned, and his extremities became much warmer and ſtronger; the ſecond day he took theſe medicines, he was able to walk out of the ſtable, half an hour at a time, twice a day, and daily increaſed in ſtrength. The Regiment being then at Reading, in Berkſhire, and being under orders to march into the North, and the horſe not ſufficiently recovered to perform ſo long a journey, Colonel Childers diſpoſed of him for much leſs than half his value, to Mr. Bulley, ſurgeon, of that place, who kept him but a little while, and then ſold him for a very good price, perfectly ſound.

FEVER:

OR

Inflammation in the Feet, ſucceeding general Inflammation, or Inflammatory Fever.

THIS was a horſe in Captain Barton's Troop, in the 11th Light Dragoons; the diſeaſe did not affect the feet of the horſe till two or three days after the inflammatory fever had left him, and in one night rendered him unable to walk out of the ſtable; and, in three days, left him altogether, but with his extremities much more feeble than in the horſe belonging to Colonel Childers. The ſame remedies were employed in both, the eſſential Oil of Cloves and Tincture of Cardamoms excepted; he was unable to walk for ſix weeks, his frogs and the whole of his ſoles came off, or ſloughed out; ſo that he had nothing more to ſupport his weight, the few minutes he could ſtand, than the cruſt of the external part of the edges of the hoofs. As ſoon as there was a little ſole and inſenſible frog formed, he was turned into a field where the ground was ſoft, in which he recovered in about three months. I ſhould have mentioned above, that during the progreſs of the formation of the new ſole and inſenſible frog, I waſhed the ſenſible parts every day with Spirits of Wine, a little diluted with water, by way of a gentle ſtimulus to the ſecretory veſſels of the ſoles, and to prevent ulceration and unhealthy ſecretions in the parts.

QUIT-

QUITTOR.

A QUITTOR is an abſceſs or ulcer, formed upon the coronet between the hair and hoof, ſo well underſtood as to require no deſcription. A Quittor forms upon any part of the coronet where the cauſe is applied; which is moſtly a blow, or tread, from the other foot, or the foot of another horſe.

A quittor is, however, ſometimes occaſioned by gravel, working up into an aperture left by an old nail acting upon the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance, ſeparating it from the inſenſible, leaving a cavity from the aperture quite up to the coronet, where it lodges, inflames, and produces abſceſs of difficult cure; which, when it breaks, the extraneous body eſcapes, and leaves an ulcer. A quittor cauſed by the latter, is the worſt to remove, as cauſtic is the moſt certain and ſafe remedy in that caſe; and the ſublimate of Mercury is found to be the moſt effectual, but which cannot be introduced, into an ulcer, with propriety or ſafety, between the two laminæ; quittors proceeding from blows, or threads, are very conveniently cured by opening the abſceſs, when in a proper ſtate, and introducing a quantity of ſublimate into the ulcer, as far as the ſinus, or cavity extends, and which will make its way out in about five or ſix days, when the vacuity ſhould be filled with tow or lint, well moiſtened

with

with Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes; or Spirit of Wine in which Aloes have been diſſolved. This Tincture is ſufficient to ſtimulate the growth of new granulations, to fill up the ulcer; which is a very ſpeedy and ſucceſsful mode of treatment.

A quittor occaſioned by ſand, or gravel, as before-mentioned, frequently terminates in a falſe quarter, or diviſion of the hoof from the coronet to the inferior edge of the cruſt, or hoof. If ſlight ſymptoms indicate a quittor by the gravel working up into a nail hole, or ſplit hoof, the beſt practice is to ſoften the hoof in warm water, and then follow the gravel with a probe, and fine drawing knife, even if it has made its way within half an inch of the coronet, as nature will then perform the cure, if ſhe be left to herſelf; when, if ſuffered to remain and form an abſceſs upon the coronet, perhaps not all the aſſiſtance of art can prevent a falſe quarter; and if the abſceſs has begun to form, it is better, even in that caſe, to lay the divided laminated ſubſtance open, firſt getting quit of the inflammation in the coronet, and then frequently dropping a few drops of Tincture into the fiſsure; and putting on a ſhoe calculated to aſsist in bringing the edges of the divided horny fibres together; the cure of this kind of quittor is extremely ſimple, and only requires time for a freſh growth of hoof. Sometimes a long exiſting inflammation in the heel, before it terminate in a quittor, will completely alter the texture of the cartilages, that they will even become oſsified; the oſsific depoſite will be ſo rapid, as very much to enlarge the heel in a very few weeks; the cartilages will loſe their natural flexibility, and the contiguous integuments become oſsified, and ultimately the lameneſs will be incurable. But to prevent or guard againſt this painful and unhappy termination to the animal, let the foot be immerſed in warm water, as is directed in contracted feet, four or five hours a day, till the in-

inflammation ſubſide; or at leaſt till the violence of the heat abate; then apply the actual cautery in lines not exceeding a quarter of an inch from each other, quite round the coronet, but more particularly upon the part inflamed. This is the only application that will excite freſh action in the parts, and produce a new diſeaſe, more powerful than the anticedent one.

If the inflammation raiſed by the iron appear to be but ſlight, as will be the caſe, where the parts are become inanimate by diſeaſe, repeated bliſters will tend to rouſe the circulation in the ſuperficial veſſels, and produce the required degree of inflammation; if the bliſter be ſuppoſed to be too weak for that purpoſe, two drams of Sublimate of Mercury may be added to the bliſter, recommended in caſes of ſpaſm, and the bliſter rubbed in hot, and aſsisted by holding a large red hot iron nearly in contact for a few minutes. This ſeldom fails to raiſe inflammation, and never ſhould be neglected in dangerous caſes of this deſcription.

QUIT-

QUITTOR.

Case 1.

THIS horſe was the property of Captain Horſley, of the 11th Light Dragoons, an abſceſs was found in one quarter of the foot, attended by ſlight inflammation, and had broken, two or three days before I was called in. A cauſtic had been introduced but did not remain in the part. I introduced a ſmall piece of ſublimate, which remained in about four days, when it was diſcharged, and the whole ſurface of the ulcer looked white; no ſymptoms of projecting granulations could be perceived. I waſhed the ulcer well with a ſolution of ſalt and water, afterwards filled it full of tow well moiſtened with Tincture of Aloes, and repeated it two or three times a day; the ulcer then healed, and the horſe was completely cured.

Case 2.

THIS horſe was in the 11th Light Dragoons, rode by a man of the name of Pope, and was the worſt caſe of quittor I ever ſaw. The cauſtic had its

deſired

deſired effect, and the ulcer healed; but I had reaſon to ſuppoſe that the horſe had been among the other horſes, and had been trod upon, by which part of the heel was brought away; the whole of the foot and the leg were attended by violent inflammation, which I was obliged to poultice for a week, when there happened a very great loſs of ſubſtance at the heel, with rather an unhealthy ſurface, which I frequently waſhed with vinegar, diluted with an equal quantity of water; and afterwards with the Tincture, as in caſe 1. Notwithſtanding the Tincture, the granulations appeared to be indolent, on which account I was obliged to have recourſe to the actual cautery, as a powerful ſtimulus; which, in about ten days, completely filled up the ulcer, and a temporary ſkin formed over it, with loſs of hair at leaſt three inches in diameter; which ſkin, by the help of a ſtrong ſolution of white Vitriol and Alum in water applied ſeveral times a day, became, by degrees, perfectly ſound, but no hair ever grew on that part.

In ſome caſes, however, when the parts have been for a length of time expoſed to unhealthy diſcharge from greaſe, &c. in the heels, and where one ſmall ſinus or fiſtula communicates with another, in a different direction, and where the large viſible fiſtula is ſuppoſed to be deſtroyed and a cure effected, ſmall ſinuſes will often run along the coronet and break out in many different places; in ſuch inſtances, the actual cautery is the only certain cure. The iron ſhould be a little larger than the fiſtula, ſo as to completely deſtroy the ſinuses as ſoon as they are diſcovered. This practice is much more effectual than the cauſtic, and without it, ſome caſes of quittor cannot be cured. I had one caſe of this obſtinate kind, the horſe was the property of Meſſrs. Wormald and Gott, of Leeds, in which I was obliged to force a hot iron into ſeveral ſinuſes, in various directions, repeatedly, and afterwards dreſſed them with Tinc-

ture

ture recommended in Caſe No. 1, which effected a ſpeedy and perfect cure. A ſecond caſe of Meſſrs. Wormald and Co. came under my care about ſix months after, which I cured with the ſimple Cauſtic and Tincture. When the cauſtics fail, the actual cautery properly applied, is a certain remedy.

Case 3.

CASE of partial ſeparation of inſenſible from the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance, from the inferior edge of the cruſt near the heel, up to the horny coronary ring, or coronet, at leaſt four inches from bottom to top, ſeveral attempts had been made to ſtimulate a growth of freſh ſenſible laminæ, without effect; at laſt Major Cumming ſent the horſe to me, at Hounſlow Barracks. I immediately took off the ſhoe, and pared away all the detached hoof which covered the ſinus, from the coronet to the bottom of the hoof, and afterwards ſcraped the inanimate ſurface of the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance till I arrived at the ſenſible contents; by this time the horſe had loſt nearly one quarter of his hoof. I cauſed a bar ſhoe to be put upon him, which reſted upon the frog, the whole of the ſinus being deſtroyed, or laid open, up to the coronet, with a ſharp inſtrument, and the aſſiſtance of the following Ointment applied warm twice a day, with tow well bound upon the part.—Palm Oil, Common Turpentine, Common Tar, of each 4 ounces, Oil of Turpentine 2 ounces, all melted together.

Freſh

Freſh hoof formed from the coronet, which firmly united with the ſenſible laminated ſubſtance; and as ſoon as the growth of hoof was complete at the bottom, the horſe was perfectly ſound, and performed his uſual duty. If the whole of the inſenſible hoof, which was detached, had not been removed up to the coronet, union could never have been effected. If the opening only extends half an inch from the inferior edge of the cruſt, ſo that there be a ſeparation of ſenſible and inſenſible parts, they never can be united, (being out of reach) without cutting away the inſenſible hoof, till you come at the ſenſible parts, and not then without a ſtimulus to excite the indolent veſſels to action. If the above Ointment ſhould not be found ſufficiently ſtrong, omit the Palm Oil, and double the quantity of Oil of Turpentine.

SPLINTS.

SPLINTS.

SPLINTS are too well underſtood to require any deſcription; the cauſe has been alledged to be owing to their being ſeated immediately perpendicular to the centre of gravity of the fore quarters, on which account they are moſt frequently formed on the inſide of the large ſhin bone; they are however, ſometimes ſeen upon the outſide; blows may alſo be aſsigned as another cauſe. A horſe is moſt ſubject to ſplints during the two firſt years after he has been domeſticated, and they rarely happen after that period. In old horſes they are generally removed by ſpontaneous abſorption, and ſeldom occaſion lameneſs in young ones; firing is the moſt effectual means of removing them, which I generally uſed in the early part of my practice; bliſters, frequently repeated will remove them in the incipient ſtate, but when more advanced, they require firing. I have removed ſome few by friction only, but the beſt mode of treatment I am at preſent acquainted with, is the following mixture, applied once a day, for about four days, which has lately removed ſeveral very large ones. Take of Spirits of Wine, one ounce, Sublimate of Mercury, two drams; mix. This quantity will be found ſufficient to take off (if well applied) two ſplints; is a very recent diſcovery of my own, and has proved very efficacious.

Caſe

Case 1.

THIS horſe was the property of Sir George Cooke, Bart. which had ſplints of a very extraordinary kind, but I don't know whether I am fully juſtified in calling theſe excreſcences ſplints, which were formed on both ſides of the metacarpus alike, quite cloſe to the joints of the knee; were ſlightly inflamed, and the horſe a little lame. I wiſhed very much to fire him, to which Sir George would not conſent, as he wiſhed to ſell him as ſoon as poſsible. I was very doubtful whether bliſtering would remove the tumors, however, I applied a bliſter about every fifth day, for three times, which effectually took them off, and the horſe was perfectly ſound, and ſold about ſix weeks after. The firſt application of the actual cautery (if properly applied) will take off any ſplint of twelve months ſtanding; but if of longer duration, half the number of lines, when deſigned to remove the excreſcence by a ſingle application, ſhould only be made, and other lines drawn in the interſtices, about ſix or eight days after; this will produce the ſtimulus ſo neceſſary to abſorption in the parts. If the ſplint do not decreaſe in ſize ſo rapidly as you could wiſh, it ſhould be aſsiſted with a bliſter—the following is a proper one for that purpoſe.

Take of Spaniſh Flies, in fine powder, an ounce; Oil of Turpentine ſix ounces; oil of Thyme two ounces. A table ſpoonful will be ſufficient to rub any ſplint, at one time, and may be repeated the next day if required.

BONE SPAVIN.

A BONE SPAVIN is a preternatural enlargement of bone upon the inſide of a horſe's hough, attended by inflammation, pain and lameneſs. The pain appears to be occaſioned by too great a diſtention of the perioſteum; the lameneſs by the action of the enlargement of bone upon the capſular ligament of the joint; and the inflammation by the primary cauſe, ſuch as treading upon, or ſlipping off from ſome irregular ſurface, as prominent ſtones, &c. contuſion, ſuch as kicks from other horſes, blows with a Farrier's hammer, which too often produce lameneſs of this kind; it alſo frequently ariſes from too violent exerciſe, when the horſe is young.

The ſpavin requires an early application to prevent a permanent lameneſs; for if no attention be paid with reſpect to curing it, before the capſular ligament become oſsified, the horſe will moſt probably remain lame through life; and too ſevere an application will occaſion incurable lameneſs. Firing performed with Judgment, is the ſpeedieſt and moſt certain cure; but a raſh operator will certainly ruin the horſe; if the iron be ſuffered to paſs but one fifth part of an inch through the ſkin, another diſeaſe will probably be produced ten times worſe than the firſt; yet if the iron do not penetrate deep enough to ſtimu-

ſtimulate the abſorbents to action, (by which proceſs the bony excreſcence is removed) the bone will continue of its former ſize; when the actual cautery is employed, it ſhould be in perpendicular lines, and if the ſpavin be in its incipient ſtate, once firing will, in moſt caſes, ſuffice, and the lines ſhould be drawn about half an inch apart, and an inch above and below the enlarged bone; the following bliſter ſhould be applied in about a week or ten days afterwards, or as ſoon as the inflammation cauſed by the firing has ſubſided. Take of oil of Turpentine ſix ounces, Spaniſh Flies in powder one ounce, and Bees Wax two ounces, mixed over a ſlow fire. The bliſter may be applied, if thought neceſſary, as ſoon as the cuticle is formed upon the part firſt deſtroyed, by the action of the fire, and the firſt bliſter; but the application of theſe bliſters too early, or before the ſkin be properly formed, and the pre-exiſting inflammation has ſubſided, will produce ulceration, and a laſting ſore, along with a blemiſh that can never be concealed. The above bliſter, ſimple as it may appear, is ſafe, and will remove eight bone ſpavins out of ten, in the early ſtate, if applied four or five times at proper intervals. The horſe, at the ſame time, ſhould be kept perfectly at reſt.

I confeſs I approve of firing in preference to any other practice, as it performs the moſt permanent cure; but ſhould be very ſorry to ſuffer any man to fire a ſpavin for me, who is unacquainted with the anatomical ſtructure of the parts; therefore I could particularly wiſh to recommend the above bliſter, or the following embrocation, with which I have in general been ſucceſsful, and which never leaves any blemiſh. Oil of Origanum, Spirits of Sal Ammoniac, and Tincture of Cantharides, of each two ounces.

Let half an ounce of this embrocation be well rubbed upon the ſpavin, every

every night, till the cuticle be excoriated, it muſt then be diſcontinued until the cuticle be regenerated; and may be applied as before, if requiſite. I have had many caſes of bone ſpavins come under my care, that have required, at leaſt, three times firing, of the neceſsity of which the practioner ought to be beſt able to judge. If a bone ſpavin be of ten or twelve months ſtanding, and large, without producing lameneſs, but that the horſe, at length, begins to limp, the ſymptoms are much more alarming than if he had been lame at the beginning of the diſeaſe; and the caſe requires quite a different treatment.

Inſtead of the lines being made with the iron about half an inch apart, as in a caſe of incipient ſpavin, they ſhould be made at leaſt an inch and a half diſtant from each other, and, as ſoon as the inflammation which has been raiſed by the firſt operation has ſubſided, a ſecond operation ſhould be performed, not in the centre between the former lines, but, by taking, with the ſtricteſt preciſion, one third of the ſpace, which will excite the inflammation nearly to its former ſtate. The horſe ſhould then be kept at reſt in an open ſtable, until the inflammation raiſed by the ſecond operation, be gone off, when the third operation ſhould be performed immediately in the centre of the interval, between the firſt and laſt lines. This mode of operation will keep up a perpetual inflammation in the part, moſt probably ſufficient to ſtimulate the abſorbents to take up every particle of the depoſite of preternatural bone, and leave the ſkin, if well performed, without any material blemiſh. This is the mode of treatment I have generally purſued, in ſpavins of long ſtanding, with ſucceſs. I have found it however, neceſſary, in ſome caſes of this deſcription, to bliſter the parts after the effect of the fire ceaſes, which tends to ſtrengthen and promote the growth of hair. Spavins of more recent ſtanding, will frequently yield to twice firing, in lines, about an inch apart, repeating it at intervals, in

proper

proper time. Bliſtering is, at all times, neceſſary to be applied after the inflammation raiſed by the hot iron has ſubſided. Great care ſhould be taken not to ſuffer the horſe to be ſtrongly exerciſed till he be perfectly ſound, as the ſecond lameneſs is of greater conſequence than the firſt; and ſeldom to be cured.

A Case of Incipient Spavin.

Case 1.

A HORSE the property of Mr. Woodcock, at Workſop, Nottinghamſhire, was cured by the ſimple operation of once firing, and the above gentle bliſter.

Case 2.

A HORSE the property of Mr. Milwood, of Milwood, in Lincolnſhire, was alſo cured by the firſt operation and bliſters.

Case 3.

ANOTHER horſe the property of Humphry Strutt, Eſq. at Cliſton, in Dorſetſhire, was cured of two ſpavins, by the ſecond operation, and twice bliſterning; and not leſs than twenty in the 11th Light Dragoons, by the ſame treatment. Although I have, like other practioners, failed in ſome few caſes, I am convinced, I have ſucceeded in eighteen out of twenty, and have had at leaſt three hundred caſes of this ſort under my care.

RING-

RING BONES.

A ring bone is a bony excreſcence, formed upon the lower paſternbone, occupying partially one ſide or the other, and ſometimes the front, in its incipient ſtate; but in its more advanced ſtage it occupies the whole of the bone, anteriorly and latterally; it is a preternatural depoſite of oſsific matter upon that part, impeding the action of the ligaments of the joints, tendons, &c. young horſes are moſt ſubject to it, yet old ones are not always exempt from it; abſorption, however, will, in ſome caſes, particularly in old age, completely remove it, but that is by no means to be depended upon—there are too many inſtances of the moſt powerful ſtimulants, and of firing, having failed to remove it.

It is common to find, upon diſſection, the capſular ligament of the joint, and all its integuments, oſsified together, forming an anchyloſis, or ſtiff joint; the cauſes of a ringbone are bruiſes upon the part, ſprains and exerciſe in over proportion to the ſtrength of the animal; favoured, moſt probably by a predisposition in the veſſels, to ſecrete ſuperfluous bony matter; or an indolent ſtate of the abſorbents in not taking up the ſuperabundance of oſsific particles.

A RING

CURE OF RING BONE.

RING BONE, like all other exoſtoſes, or preternatural growth of bone, is eaſily removed by a very ſimple ſtimulus, if applied in its infant ſtate, and before the important parts partake of the diſeaſe, after which it frequently happens that all applications are uſeleſs. The ſimple bliſter recommended in caſes of ſpavin, frequently repeated, will, in general, remove the complaint; in the more advanced ſtage, it becomes inſenſible to the ſimple ſtimulus of a bliſter, and cannot be removed without firing; and it will be neceſſary that the cautery, as has been mentioned in the treatment of ſpavin, ſhould be repeated again and again, in the intervals, between the firſt lines, and afterwards repeated bliſters applied, and due reſt allowed for a ſufficient length of time. I have cured ſeveral ring bones with the embrocation recommended in caſes of ſpavin.

I had one caſe of a horſe in the 11th Light Dragoons, which, after being ſound for two months, from ſome accident, fell lame, and I was obliged to give him nine months reſt. The ſecond lameneſs is always worſe to remove than the firſt; and not leſs than two months' complete reſt, after firing, will be required to effect a cure.

APPETITE

APPETITE DEPRAVED.

SYMPTOMS.

Voracious Appetite; or a total Loſs of it, with a deſire to eat ſand, dry Clay or Earth.

CAUSE.

MOULDY Hay, bad clover, or any indijeſtible ſubſtances taken into the ſtomach, where they are frequently found to collect and form into large balls; and alſo in the inteſtines, ſo as to completely obſtruct the paſſages, and the animal dies with all the ſymptoms of gripes.

TREATMENT.

IN every caſe of this ſort, in which I have been employed, I have been hitherto ſucceſsful, by giving three drams of Aloes, made into a ball, with common ſoap, every morning faſting, till they purged; and ſtrong Mucilage of Gum Arabic, or a pint of ſtrong infuſion of Linſeed, night and morning, for three or four days after the phyſic had worked off.

IN-

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

SYMPTOMS.

COLDNESS of the extremities, cold ſweats; pulſe frequent and ſmall, hind legs extended wide, and frequent attempts to ſtale without the ability, or but in very ſmall quantities.

OCCASIONAL CAUSES.

CALCARIOUS ſubſtances paſsing through the ureters into the bladder; too long retention of urine.

TREATMENT.

THE few caſes which have come under my care, have been ſucceſsfully treated, by firſt bleeding to two or three quarts, according to the ſtrength and condition of the horſe; and repeating it in ſmall quantities every three or four days; giving, at the ſame time, the following Mucilaginous Mixture; take of Linſeed bruiſed, one pound, pour upon it two gallons of boiling hot water; when nearly cold, ſtrain it through a coarſe cloth; add to it a quart of Mucilage of Gum Arabic, and a pound of Honey or Treacle, and give a quart or two every three or four hours, and inject a large gliſter of warm water night and morning. In ſome caſes the addition of Nitre to the mixture may be uſeful.

CURBS, CAUSE AND CURE.

A CURB is an enlargement upon the hind leg, juſt below the hough or hock, and has been called by ancient authors, Bony Excreſcence, formed in that part. I never had a caſe of curb, that became oſsified, under my care; I have diſsected many without finding any ſymptoms of oſsification, but that the theca or ſheath, through which the tendon, in its action, moves, has been always very much enlarged or thickened; conſequently, the diameter of the ſheath ſo much diminiſhed as to impede the action of the tendon, from whence the lameneſs. The integuments ſurrounding the theca are alſo generally enlarged and hard, and both the ſheath and ſkin inflamed. The horſe expreſſes much pain, and moves with reluctance and difficulty.

The moſt common cauſe ariſes from contuſion on the part, where the ſwelling takes place, whether from the wilful cruelty of grooms, or accidental blows which horſes may probably receive from each other. From the very great number of curbs that have come under my care in the regiment, I am induced to believe they are commonly occaſioned by blows, which the horſes meet with in leaping; as many horses, and particularly young ones, in the act of leaping, fall with the ſeat of curb upon the bar, which I have ſeen them do

ſix

ſix or ſeven times together. I have examined the part after leaping, and found a conſiderable quantity of hair rubbed off, and have repeatedly visited them next day, and diſcovered conſiderable inflammation in the part; for which have ordered a fomentation to be applied by way of preſervative, and which has had the deſired effect; other ſimilar caſes have not been treated in the ſame manner, and curbs have been the reſult. The common practice among Farriers is, to bliſter and fire immediately, as ſoon as they perceive the ſwelling, without any regard to the ſtate of inflammation, exiſting in the part, which ought to be the firſt conſideration. The raſheſt practice I ever ſaw, was at Leeds, in December 1802, in the caſe of a horſe that at laſt became a patient of mine. This horſe was the property of Mr. Robſon, merchant, in Albion-ſtreet, which had been attended by a Farrier, who had bliſtered him before I was called in, and had ſtruck a fleam, which he uſed for bleeding, into the tumour, in ſeveral places; to my great aſtoniſhment the horſe eſcaped a locked jaw: the tumours were hard, and very large, but not then inflamed, I immediately fired him in about ſix or eight perpendicular lines, extending them about an inch and half above and below the ſwelling, and ordered him to be bliſtered in about a week or ten days afterwards; which was complied with, and as ſoon as the inflammation which was raiſed by the bliſter, had ſubſided, the horſe was found for a few weeks, during the time he was at graſs, but when taken up, became lame; and this being a doubtful caſe, the owner parted with him. This is the only curb I ever failed in curing by firing, which no doubt was owing to the injury done to the tendon, by the fleam.

Case 2.

THIS horſe was the property of Humphry Sturt, Eſq. of Cliſton, in Dorſetſhire. Being called early to this caſe, I found the horſe lame, and with conſiderable inflammation in the parts affected, which I ordered to be fomented four or five times a day, for two days; at the expiration of that time, I brought the parts into a proper ſtate for firing, which effected a cure, at the firſt operation, ſucceeded by a bliſter.

It would be uſeleſs, I conceive, to ſwell this book with too many caſes of one ſort, particularly where the ſymptoms, cauſe, and treatment, all ſo nearly correſpond. I only wiſh further to guard my readers againſt the dangerous practice of firing, during the exiſtence of any high inflammation in the parts: the above has been my general practice without ever failing of ſucceſs, except in Mr. Robſon's horſe, and that was only one out of 120 or 130 caſes.

DISTEMPER.

THIS appears to be a provincial term. Farriers in the North of England call a catarrh, or even a common cold, or ſimple cough, by this name.

SYMPTOMS.

HOT and dry mouth, quick and feeble pulſe, foreneſs in the throat, thin and white diſcharge from the noſtrils; the ears cold, and ſometimes damp; the eyes inflamed, and frequently watery; quick and ſhort breathing denotes the diſeaſe to have extended to the lungs; ſoon after which, the whole of the extremities become cold.

CAUSE.

SUDDEN variations in the temperature of the atmoſphere, particularly from warm and damp, to ſevere cold weather, and vice verſa.

TREATMENT.

BEFORE the inflammation had affected the lungs, or while it remained a common diſtemper, or catarrh, I have ſeen very good ſucceſs attend the uſe of the following ball, given morning, noon, and night. Take of Emetic Tartar a dram, Flour of Sulphur, three drams, and when the cough has been troubleſome

ſome, I have added purified Opium half a dram, and made the whole into a ball with Honey. I directed hot bran maſhes to be put into a coarſe bag; and the horſe's noſe confined therein, that he might inhale the ſteam, which ſeldom fails to relax the veſſels, and give a better conſiſtence to the mucous diſcharge from the noſtrils.

In ſome caſes, where I ſuſpected inflammation had extended to the lungs, I immediately placed a rowel or two between the fore legs, or applied a bliſter on each ſide of the cheſt, about eight inches in diameter. In other caſes, where there was little or no diſcharge from the noſtrils, and the inflammation of the membrane conſiderable, I have taken away two or three pints of blood, and given the following ball, with very great ſucceſs, three times a day, as before-mentioned.—Pulv. Antimonialis, 40 grains; Camphire in fine powder, or diſſolved in 30 drops of Spirits of Wine, 40 grains; Opium, 20 grains; made into a ball, with Lenitive Electuary.

It is not in my power to ſay how many caſes of this deſcription have come under my care, within the laſt ten years, but I think I may aſſert with great truth, at leaſt 600, and that without loſing one horſe.

FARCY

THIS is a diſeaſe to which the horſe is very ſubject, and to which Farriers are great ſtrangers; and has, perhaps, more frequently fruſtrated the endeavours of better informed practioners, than any other diſeaſe to which this animal is liable. Some authors have defined the farcy to be a diſeaſe confined locally to the veins; others, that it is owing to viſcidity of the blood; I beg leave to ſay, that if ever the veins are affected in the farcy, they only partake of a general affection, but the lymphatics running collaterally with the large veins of the thigh, are generally enlarged, and very much inflamed; which inflammation frequently terminates in ſuppuration. The farcy often makes its firſt appearance in the face, and this ſpecies is, although not violent in its attack, more deſtructive to the animal in the end, than any other ſpecies of it, and but rarely admits of a remedy. I have repeatedly bled horſes in the moſt inveterate farcy, and compared the blood with that taken from a horſe in perfect health, without being able to perceive any difference. In the more advanced ſtate of the diſeaſe, however, there may be perceived an increaſed quantity of ſerum, upon the ſurface of the blood when cold, which indicates direct debility; and what further proves that the farcy is a diſeaſe produced by the direct debilitating powers is, that the higheſt ſtate of plethora and vigour never pro-

produce the ſlighteſt ſymptoms of farcy, independent of the cauſe, which being immediately removed, the effects will ceaſe, and that it yields to the ſtimulating plan of cure. I have been informed that one horſe having the farcy, has contaminated every horſe, in the ſame ſtable, but this I diſbelieve; they might all be expoſed to one and the ſame cauſe, at the ſame time, but I have never been witneſs to the farcy being infectious. If the matter which is frequently ſeen diſcharging from a horſe in a farcy be abſorbed into the ſyſtem of a healthy horſe, it will induce the glanders, and not the farcy.

Cauſe of Farcy.

THE moſt common cauſe of farcy is too ſudden a check of perſpiration; too violent exerciſe producing debility; and a termination of other diſeaſes.

THE SYMPTOMS

Are ſmall tubercles formed on various parts of the body, particularly in the direction of the large veins of the thighs, theſe ſlowly advance to ſuppuration and break; they are frequently ſeen in great numbers upon the lips and noſe; when this matter is re-abſorbed, it produces loſs of appetite, univerſal foreneſs, fever, and ſometimes death. The neck and the whole body are ſometimes full of theſe, which may be prevented from ſpreading, by cutting off the communication with each other, by means of a ſimple and eaſy operation with a firing iron made in form of a carpenter's chiſſel, and dreſsing the part with the embrocation directed in caſe 5.

Caſe

Case 1.

THIS caſe will tend very much to corroborate my opinion that farcy is the immediate effect of a ſudden check being given to perſpiration; on my return from leave of abſence, on the 16th January, 1803, and making a viſit to the troops at Windſor, I found a horſe in Captain Barton's troop, rode by Serjeant Knowles, very bad with the farcy; it had formed large tumours on one cheek, one hind quarter, ſhoulder, and fore leg, all which had ſuppurated, and diſcharged a conſiderable quantity of acrimonious matter, the ſtimulus of which had deſtroyed the hair, and left ſcars on the ſkin, wherever it had run down. Upon inquiring how this horſe was firſt attacked with the diſeaſe, I was informed that Serjeant Knowles was on an eſcort party with His Majeſty, and was ordered to proceed forward as faſt as poſsible, to order another party to be ready to ſet out with the King as ſoon as he returned to Windſor; His Majeſty travelling very faſt, Serjeant Knowles was obliged to ride with all poſsible ſpeed. The horſe was, for a few minutes, left at the ſtable door, the wind was briſk, and blew very cold, and in a quarter of an hour after he arrived, he was found ſo completely ſtiff, that he could ſcarcely move, ſhewed every ſymptom of fever, and direct debility, was nearly deprived of the uſe of all his limbs, with trembling and loſs of appetite.

The Farriers attributed the ſtiffneſs, &c. to his being, what they term, body ſtrained; but in a few hours after, theſe tumours began to appear, which immediately convinced them it was the farcy; but inſtead of purſuing my mode of practice, which they were not ſtrangers to, they bled the horſe, and

gave

gave him a doſe of phyſic, which in a few days, according to the Farrier's own account, reduced him ſo low, that when he was laid down, they never expected he could riſe again; they bliſtered the tumours, and that on the cheek repeatedly, kept him warm, and fed him well with hot maſhes, &c. till I returned, at which time the diſcharge from the tumours were partly ſtopt, but the muſcles of the neck particularly, and many others, were extremely enlarged and indurated, his legs very much ſwelled; a large tumour was formed upon the ſtifle, occupying at leaſt eight inches in diameter; there was great weakneſs in all his fetlock joints, with univerſal emaciation. I cauſed the buds, or tumours to be dreſſed with the embrocation employed in caſe 5, ſeveral times a day, divided the communication of the lymphatics with a hot iron, and gave the following tonic medicines:

Take of Peruvian Bark, one pound,
Green Vitriol one ditto,
Purified Opium one ounce and a half,

Treacle ſufficient to form the whole into twenty four balls—one of theſe was given every morning, noon and night, for ſix days, and notwithſtanding theſe very powerful tonics, and one of my cordial balls, twice a day, in the interval of the other balls, the complaint put on the appearance of glanders; I think I may ſay decided glanders, and in order to prevent the diſeaſe contaminating other horſes, he was ordered to be ſhot. I beg leave to remark, that had the horſe had one of my cordial balls given him as ſoon as he was put into the ſtable, and repeated three or four times at about ſix hours interval, with proper care, no ſymptoms of farcy would ever have appeared: I ſay, had this been done at the commencement of the firſt ſymptoms, inſtead of letting blood and giving phyſic, it would, in all probability, if aſsiſted by ſtimulating embrocations,

cations, ſtopped the progreſs of the diſeaſe; and as a ſudden check of perſpiration is the moſt common cauſe of farcy, it might be conveniently prevented by giving, in the firſt attack of the chill, the following ball:

Take Dr. James' powder 50 grains,
Camphire in fine powder 50 ditto,
Extract of Opium 60 ditto, make them into a ball with Soap.

This ball may be repeated in twelve hours after, if the chill fit continue.

Case 2.

THIS was a coach horſe the property of Joſeph Humble, Eſquire, Middleton, near Leeds; I was ſent for to ſee this horſe about 14th December, 1802, I found his off leg behind very much enlarged, and particularly in the direction of the large vein, which runs up the inſide of the thigh. I ſent him twelve of the following balls, one to be given two ſucceſsive nights, omitting the third, to be thus continued till they were all taken, by which time the horſe was very much relieved; ſtill there was ſome inflammation remaining in the heel, which had before been cracked; I ordered him a gentle doſe of phyſic, which gave him great relief; I repeated it about twelve days after, and ordered a dram of Egyptiacum to be rubbed into the crack of the heel, every day, the part being previouſly waſhed clean with ſoap and water. The horſe recovered in about a month, and was able to perform his uſual work.

Take of Calomel, and Purified Opium, of each three drams;
Peruvian Bark, eight ditto.
Treacle, a ſufficient quantity to form the whole into twelve balls.

Case 3.

THIS horſe was the property of Charles Coupland, Jun. Eſq. Leeds; at my firſt viſit I found a number of ſmall buds in different parts of his body, neck, and thighs, the ichorous diſcharge of which had completely deſtroyed the hair, in many places, about as broad as large peas; his appetite was delicate, his belly very much tucked up, and the whole ſyſtem rather languid. I cauſed the embrocation in Caſe No. 5, to be well rubbed upon the buds every day for ten or twelve days, and one of the following balls to be given every other night, till he had taken ſix.

Take of Calomel, and Extract of Opium, of each three drams;
Soap ſufficient to make ſix balls.

No appearance of buds could be perceived in three weeks, after the uſe of the embrocation and the balls, the horſe gradually recovered his appetite and ſtrength. I afterwards recommended Mr. C. to give him one of my cordial balls frequently, and particularly after a chace, to prevent too ſudden a check of perſpiration, which might probably occaſion a relapſe of the diſeaſe---Mr. C. complied with my wiſhes, and gave a dozen of the balls when moſt neceſſary, the horſe performed his work with more than his uſual vigour and vivacity: I muſt however obſerve, that this caſe was much more ſimple in its attack and progreſs, than I generally find the farcy; as the diſeaſe appeared to affect only the ſuperficial lymphatics, yet, being of the chronic kind, it might probably, in time, have terminated in the glanders, or incurable ſwelled legs. About the 19th Sept. in the following year, ſome ſlight ſymptoms of the old diſeaſe appeared on the ſkin, but conſidering it to be very trivial, I ſent him ſixteen bark balls, one to be given every night and morning; and he never had any return of the ſame ſymptoms.

Caſe

Case 4.

THIS caſe happened to a horſe in the 11th Light Dragoons, in January 1803, in Captain Heigh's troop. I am not ſure whether I am exactly correct in calling the diſeaſe the farcy, although very ſtrong ſymptoms indicated a commixture of the farcy with the greaſe. I had been ſome little time abſent, and on my return was informed, by the Quarter Maſter, that this horſe had, for ſome days, a copious diſcharge from one heel reſembling the greaſe; and and knowing of my abſence, he gave him an urine ball, and applied poultice to the heel, and repeated it ſeveral times, and in about three days after gave him another ball; ſtill the horſe grew worſe daily, till at laſt, which was but a few days before I returned, he was not able to ſtand up in his ſtall, only now and then an hour or two at a time, expreſsing great pain in the diſeaſed leg, with loſs of appetite, and frequently breaking out in profuſe ſweats. On examination I found an opening into the upper fetlock joint at the heel, an inch and half long, the ſynovia, or joint oil, eſcaping; an abſceſs had formed on one ſide of the ſame joint, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg, was very ſoft, and apparently ready to break; the lips of the wound, or opening of the heel, looking at the ſame time very white and unhealthy. I immediately ordered the heel to be well waſhed, and an iron made red hot, with which I ſlightly ſeared the lips of the opening, or edges of the ſkin; filled the whole wound full of powdered bark, and applied a piece of cloth over it to keep it in. I repeated the iron once a day, for five days; the ſecond day, the abſceſs, which was formed on the ſide of the joint, broke, and diſcharged a quantity of matter, of a bad con-

conſiſtence mixed with blood, upon examining the bottom of the ulcer, or abſceſs, I found it communicated with the joint. As the capſular ligament was divided, I seared the lips of the ſkin with a hot iron, as I had done the ſkin of the firſt opening into the joint, and alſo filled it with bark, as I had done before. On the fourth day, two more ſmall abſceſſes formed, and on the ſixth or ſeventh day, broke, along with the firſt and ſecond openings, into the joint; the capſular ligament of which was ſo completely divided and diſeaſed, as to leave the leg at leaſt half off at the fetlock joint. I notwithſtanding perſevered with the iron to the lips of the opening with the bark as above, which promoted healthy granulations, and effectually united them; ſtill leaving the joint very much enlarged and weak; but in about a month afterwards, the openings were all healed. I then fired the joint quite round, and bliſtered it, as ſoon as the inflammation, excited by firing, had ſubſided, and repeated it in about a month; the horſe recovered the uſe of his leg, but was never ſtrong enough for regimental exerciſe, therefore he was ſold. I before mentioned the debilitated ſtate I found this horſe in, and beg leave to obſerve, that the following balls were his chief ſupport for nearly three weeks.

Take of Green Vitriol two pounds,
Bark one pound,
Extract of Opium one ounce—Treacle ſufficient to form them into fifty balls.

I gave one of theſe balls every four hours for a week, and one of my cordial balls every night; at the expiration of the firſt week, I ordered one of the balls to be given night and morning, with plenty of Oatmeal gruel, ſeveral times a day; and in three weeks, the horſe was able to eat his food as uſual.

Caſe

Case 2.

THIS horſe was in the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, in Captain Barton's Troop, rode by a man called William Thomas, and was the worſt caſe of farcy I ever ſaw cured; in fact I recommended it to Colonel Childers to have him ſhot, as I ſuppoſed that the farcy had terminated, as it often does, in the glanders; ſeveral large ulcers were perceptible in the ſeptum nasi, or partition which divides the two noſtrils; there was a violent inflammation and copious diſcharge of unhealthy matter, tinged with blood, from each noſtril; difficult breathing; frequent and ſmall pulſe; loſs of appetite; fever; and general debility; loſt to every hope, but the effect of the moſt diffuſible ſtimulants; he was immediatedly ſeparated from all other horſes; and one of the following balls given him every ſix hours, for ten days, with Oatmeal gruel every three or four hours.

Take of Eſſential Oil of Cloves, one ounce;
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, eight ounces,
Camphire, diſſolved in Spirits of Wine, two ounces and a half,
Extract of Opium, two ounces and a half,
Cardamom and Sweet Fennel Seeds in fine powder, of each ten ounces; Honey ſufficient to form the whole into forty balls.

Three ounces of Bark, mixed in a pint of ale, was given in the intervals, between each ball, for four days. The noſtrils appearing very irritable from the violence of inflammation, and acrimony of the diſcharge, I cauſed the

the following injection to be thrown, half a pint at a time, up the noſtrils, ſix or ſeven times a day. Thin Mucilage of Gumarabic four quarts; Purified Opium four drams, mixed well together, firſt injecting a ſyringe full of warm water, by way of waſhing off the mucus, &c. from the noſtrils.

I omitted to mention, in the ſymptoms of this caſe, that a vaſt number of tubercles, or little tumours, were formed in different parts of the body and thighs of this horſe, all which I dreſſed ſeveral times a day with the following embrocation:

Take of Oil of Turpentine ſix ounces,

Vitriolic Acid, ſix drams, mix by degrees in a large iron mortar, till the effervescence ceaſe, then add of Oil of Linſeed twelve ounces, and mix them all together in a bottle for uſe. I have the pleaſure to add, although far beyond my expectation, that the horſe recovered.

Having thus deſcribed the farcy, its leading characteriſtics, cauſe and termination, in as explicit a manner as the ſubject ſeemed to require, with five caſes; I conceive it uſeleſs to dwell longer on the ſubject, and ſhall only farther obſerve, that, by the ſame treatment, about fifty caſes, of a dangerous nature, have been cured in the 11th Light Dragoons; one of the horſes was the property of J. W. Smith, Eſquire, near Dorchester; one of Stephen Atkinſon, Eſquire; and one of Mr. Simpſon, Hatfield, Yorkſhire: Forty horſes were cured in Weymouth Camp in 1796, in different regiments there, and at leaſt thirty in my private practice in various parts where I have been quartered, with the loſs of about five or ſix, which terminated in the glanders.

GLAN-

GLANDERS.

THIS is a caſe of a horſe belonging to a glazier, in Doncaſter, whoſe name I do not exactly remember. I was ſent for about July 1802, and found every ſymptom of the moſt inveterate glanders, a number of ulcers in the noſtrils, &c. I recommended the horſe to be ſhot, to prevent him from contaminating the other horſes, but inſtead of being ſhot, he was given to a man near Rotherham, who turned him out to graſs, where he remained till his noſtrils were completely dry; when it was concluded he was ſound and well, and it was reported I had done an injuſtice in condemning the horſe to be ſhot for the glanders, he not being glandered. This caſe is not worth mentioning to the public, but in vindication of my own judgment and character. I beg leave to inform my readers, that about eight months afterwards, as I was ſtanding in the ſtreets of Doncaſter, converſing with Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Rayns' of Stone-hill, a man came riding up to us upon this horſe, and upon his approach, Mr. W. ſaid to me, there is the horſe you ſaid was glandered, and I confeſs I was ſurpriſed at ſeeing him look ſo well as he did; but upon examining his noſe, I found ſeveral large ulcers, and an ichor in the noſtrils, with loſs of part of the ſeptum naſi; the man who rode him, ſaid, that ſeveral pieces of bone had come away during the diſeaſe.

I beg

I beg further to remark, that the horſe might live many years with that diſeaſe, and in that time, contaminate a great number of good horſes; and notwithſtanding there was no diſcharge, the diſeaſe was then exiſting in the ſyſtem, and perceptibly ſo in the ſeptum naſi, or partition, which divides the two noſtrils.

TU-

TUMOURS.

TUMOURS, without containing matter, are frequently formed upon various parts of the body, neck and thighs, and are ſometimes very difficult to remove. The moſt obſtinate Tumour I ever met with, was on the flank of a horſe, the property of the Rev. Dr. Scott, at Hounſlow; it had been bliſtered by a Farrier before I was conſulted, without reducing it in the leaſt. I confeſs I ſhould have treated it in the ſame way, had I been firſt called in, but finding that bliſtering had not reduced it at all, I put a rowel juſt underneath the tumour, which was at leaſt ſix inches in diameter, and cauſed it to be turned once every day, after matter was formed; the rowel reduced the Tumour conſiderably, in about eight days, and I entertained great hopes it would have entirely removed it; but unfortunately, one night the horſe got his teeth to the rowel, and pulled it out, and it being very inconveninent to make another ſtay in, from the largeneſs of the wound, and the tumour been very much reduced, I prevailed on the Doctor to allow me to make 6 or 8 lines acroſs the tumour with a firing iron, which reduced it almoſt to a level with the reſt of the flank; yet, in about a week or ten days it ſwelled up as large as ever, which appeared a very extraordinary circumſtance to me, knowing that the actual cautery ſeldom fails to reduce the moſt obſtinate ſwelling. I then applied the moſt powerful re-

repellent applications, I am acquainted with, for ſeveral days, without effect, almoſt at a loſs what ſtep to take to to remove it, being ſituated in the abdominal muſcles, ſo immediately connected with the peritonœum, that I durſt not attempt to do it by diſſection. I reſolved to paſs two ſetons within an inch of each other, ſix inches in length, through the tumour, firſt immerſing them in Oil of Turpentine, and cauſed them to be drawn backwards and forwards once a day; after healthy matter had formed. The ſetons being kept in about a week or ten days, and the tumours completely reduced, I took them out, and the inciſions cloſed, and appeared to be doing very well for about a week or more, when the tumour began to ſwell again. The doctor being out of patience, and I out of heart, we ſuffered it to remain without any application for another week or ſo, when it fortunately ſubſided without any further trouble, this was the moſt tireſome and obſtinate tumour I ever met with, during my ſeven years practice in the army.

My general method is to place a rowel in the centre of the tumour; but entertaining ſome ſuſpicion of a rupture of the peritonœum, and that a portion of inteſtine might have protruded, I judged it prudent to try every other means before I attempted that practice.

Rowels placed in any muſcular part of the body, act with ſafety, but if the tumour happen to be upon, or very near the joint, it requires a double conſideration, ſuch practice moſt probably will give room for the ſynovia to eſcape, and the ſecond evil will be worſe than the firſt. Firing is therefore the moſt ſafe and effectual means of removing tumours on joints, which cannot be reduced by repellents, friction, bliſters, &c. the moſt powerful repellents I am acquainted with are the following;

Take

Take of Crude Sal Ammoniac two ounces, diſſolved in a quart of Vinegar,
One ounce of Sugar of Lead,
Three ounces of Camphorated Spirits of Wine.

The tumours ſhould be kept conſtantly wet with this ſolution, by means of folded compreſſes of linen, well ſoaked in it, and renewed from time to time, as they become dry.

QUINCY.

SYMPTOMS.

THIS diſeaſe is analogous to the ſtrangles, and requires nearly the ſame treatment, it differs, however, from the ſtrangles, with reſpect to the extent of the ſwelling, which reaches nearly to the horſe's ears, and a conſiderable way down his neck. The ſwelling and inflammation ſeldom failing to affect his throat, and impede every effort to ſwallow; it frequently terminates in a large abſceſs in the throat, which, when it breaks internally, the matter eſcapes from the mouth and noſtrils. If the abſceſs break externally and diſcharge with freedom, the cure is moſt certain, and ſooneſt effected. It frequently breaks externally, and afterwards collects again, and breaks internally. This diſeaſe ſeldom fails to produce very alarming ſymptoms, and requires the greatest care and attention during the formation of matter. I have been fortunate in never loſing a horſe in the quincy; but I have heard of many dying of the ſame diſeaſe, which is, however, owing to a want of early or proper care and management; it is not uncommon for the abſceſs to deſtroy one of the maxillary glands, together with one of the ſalival ducts which convey the ſaliva from the gland into the mouth; when this happens, the ſaliva drops down upon the ground, as it is ſecreted, as often alſo runs down the horſe's neck.

neck. I have had one caſe of this kind in the regiment, and am ſorry to ſay, it was not in my power to remedy the evil.

I have ſeen two other caſes which did not come under my own immediate care, but which remained open during the horſe's life. Nothing but completely extirpating the gland altogether will prevent the eſcape of the ſaliva. In the firſt attack of the quincy there is a conſiderable degree of fever, for which I generally give a ball of James' powder, every night, as long as the fever continues, if the horſe be able to ſwallow it; with plenty of gruel, ſeveral times a day. I ſhould have mentioned above, that there was one horſe the property of Captain Carew, that had a quincy, for which I was conſulted, when the horſe was in a very bad ſtate, I adviſed him to have three or four freſh poultices applied to the ſwelled glands every day, and his head kept warm with a hood, as there was great difficulty of ſwallowing, and of reſpiration, attended by a troubleſome cough, which is generally the caſe in quincy.

I ordered four drams of purified Opium to be diſſolved in four quarts of hot water, and ſweetned with a pound of honey, and directed that half a pint of it ſhould be given, with a horn, every three or four hours, which very much abated the irritation of the throat, and cough; and in about three or four days after, the abſceſs broke externally, and diſcharged very copiously healthy looking matter; at this time I was ſent for to Doncaſter, but left directions that the glands ſhould be poulticed, and a tent of tow kept in the opening till the ſwelling and inflammation were reduced; however, after I was gone, I believe it was found to be too much trouble for the groom to comply with my directions, the tent was neglected, and the poultices left off, the aperture ſoon cloſed up, freſh ſwelling ſpeedily took place on the other ſide of the neck, and it

it appeared that a great part of the matter was re-abſorbed into the ſyſtem; the lungs were affected with a kind of conſumptive cough, an enlargement of the glands appeared, and an unhealthy diſcharge took place in the noſtrils; he was for ſeveral weeks ſuſpected to be glandered; and I was informed, that, during my abſence, he died apparently conſumptive. When I left the horſe there was not the ſmalleſt ſymptom of danger, and I am ſatisfied in my own mind, he would have recovered, if my directions had been complied with.

I am very well aware that the reputation of moſt Veterinary Surgeons ſuffers through the prejudices, mal-practice, idleneſs, and inattention of grooms, to the directions given to them. As gentlemen have, however, of late, made the Veterinary Art in ſome meaſure their ſtudy, and are convinced of the rationality of the treatment, they will, it is hoped, for the ſake of individual, as well as public benefit, contribute as much as lays in their power to ſuppreſs all improper interference and neglect, by ſupporting the more judicious and rational endeavours of the Veterinary practitioners.

Case 2.

THIS horſe was the property of Lord Charles Somerſet, the diſeaſe was one of the worſt caſes I ever ſaw; I ordered his neck and glands to be frequently fomented with flannels wrung out of hot water; applied poultices, and gave him the Opium mixture mentioned in the caſe of Captain Carew's horſe; reſpiration notwithſtanding, grew worſe every day; I was obliged, at laſt, to diſcontinue the uſe of the fomentation and poultice, and apply Spirits of Hartſhorn, three ounces

ounces at a time, ſeveral times a day, leaving in the intervals a flannel well wetted with the ſame, round his neck, and upon the glands. The mucus, and diſcharge from his mouth, acquired ſo tough a conſiſtence, that he appeared every minute to be nearly ſuffocated with its abundance; to dilute which I put a quart of cold water into a bottle, and added to it two drams of Vitriolic Acid, and gave him half a pint every two hours; a ſmall quantity of which paſſed down into the ſtomach, and the remainder was thrown out combined with the mucus.

I never experienced more immediate relief from any medicine than from this, when I thought the horſe almoſt in his expiring moment; as ſoon as he had recovered from the difficulty of breathing, &c. I had again recourſe to poultices, ſeveral times a day, with a view to bring on ſuppuration, and the horſe having a conſiderable degree of fever, I gave him the following pills every night, for three or four evenings;

Doctor James' Powder, 40 grains,
Camphire, - 40 ditto,
Opium, - - 20 ditto,
Made into a Pill with Soap.

About the fifth or ſixth day, the abſceſs broke internally, and diſcharged a vaſt quantity of matter; and as nothing could be done in this caſe, but keeping the parts warm with poultice, fomentation, &c. and that we might encourage the diſcharge from the throat, I ordered him warm bran mashes, to be put into a noſe bag, from which he received the ſteam into his mouth and noſtrils, which promoted the diſcharge, and in a few days the horſe was perfectly reſtored.

Caſe

Case 3.

THIS horſe was the property of Lord Gray de Wilton: but, as it would be uſeleſs to repeat the ſame practice, that I have before-mentioned in ſimilar caſes, I ſhall only ſay, that he was treated in every reſpect like that of Lord Charles Somerſet's, the Vitriolic mixture excepted, and that he recovered in much leſs time.

Case 4.

THIS horſe was the property of John Parker, Eſq. of Gainſbro,' in Lincolnſhire; the firſt attack was very ſevere, with ſymptoms that indicated a dangerous fever, conſequently I took ſome blood from him, and gave him one of the James' powder balls, as in caſe 2, every four hours; the ſecond night I left the horſe conſiderably better; however, it did not appear that my practice pleaſed the groom. Soon after I left the town, he conſulted a farrier, or rather a blackſmith, in Bawtry, where the horſe then ſtood, and procured ſomething for him from an apothecary's ſhop, of the nature of which I am ignorant, but am ſorry to ſay that when I viſited the horſe next morning, I had not the ſmalleſt hopes of his life; his pulſe had increaſed to thirty ſtrokes in a minute more than it had been the night before; he had a violent cough, and difficult breathing; his eyes were almoſt cloſed and inflamed; the glands of the

the throat ſwelled; and the extremities cold. From the oppoſition I met with, and the injuſtice which had been done me by the groom and farrier, I was determined to acquaint Mr. P. who was at a genleman's houſe about two or three miles from thence, with the particulars, before I could again think of truſting my medicines into the hands of a man who was more likely to appropriate them to any other purpoſe than that which I had directed.

I, however, took away three quarts of blood from the horſe, and gave him one of the James' balls, and rubbed four ounces of ſtrong Volatile liniment upon the throat, and inflamed glands, and left orders that they ſhould both be repeated every three or four hours, and that a glyſter of ſalt and water ſhould be injected every five or ſix hours; his legs were to be well hand rubbed; and maſhes given in a noſe bag, with plenty of warm gruel frequently; I viſited him the next morning; and had every reaſon to believe that my orders of the preceeding day had been complied with; a diſcharge from the noſtrils ſucceeded, the fever and ſwelling abated, and I entertained hopes of a ſpeedy recovery; I viſited the horſe every day for about three or four days, when he completely regained his uſual health.

It may poſsibly appear a little extraordinary, that ſuppuration did not take place in this, as in ſome other caſes of quincy.—I am not able to account for it in any other way, than by ſuppoſing, that the fever and general inflammation were reſtrained in their progreſs by the early bleeding employd, and the repeated doſes of the fever powder, which, with the low, bland diet employed, cauſed the inflammation to terminate, by what is termed reſolution, which, when it can be accompliſhed, is a very deſirable circumſtance in this, as well as various other caſes of glandular inflammation.

Caſe

Case 5.

I BEG leave to obſerve, that a cheſnut horſe, the property of Mr. Caſtley, a horſe dealer, in Doncaſter, had a quincy, &c. the ſymptoms and treatment of which ſo nearly correſponded with the caſe of Lord Charles Somerset's horſe, that a repetition would be unneceſsary; the horſe was in great danger, but recovered. Colonel Lyon of the 11th Light Dragoons had likewiſe a mare dangerously ill of the ſame diſeaſe, which recovered by the ſame treatment.

I have had many other caſes of a ſimilar kind, both in private practice and in the regiment, within the laſt ſeven years. In this treatiſe, I have generally omitted the common caſes that have occurred in the regiment, and enumerated ſome of thoſe which, at different times, have occupied my attention in the neighbourhood where I have been quartered; the reaſon is, that a great number of the gentlemen who have done me the honour to conſult me, are ſubſcribers, and are willing to bear teſtimony reſpecting the facts here inſerted.

I may, I truſt, be permitted farther to obſerve, that the caſes introduced were, without exception, the worſt I ever met with in my practice, although many of the troop horſes have been nearly as bad, but early care and attention, in many of them, have proved that prevention is better than a cure; and that by uſing the poultice and fomentation to the ſwelled glands, with a few of the pills mentioned in caſe 2, and continuing the poultice as directed in caſe 1,

with

with bleeding and glyſter, if the fever run high, there is no danger whatever attends the diſeaſe. It is not one caſe in ten that requires the Hartſhorn, or the volatile liniment, or the mixture of Vitriolic Acid and water, as I never found any occaſion for it in any other caſe except in Lord Charles Somerſet's, and one troop horſe in the 11th Light Dragoons.

LOCKED JAW.

THIS is a diſeaſe to which horſes are very ſubject; the common cauſes are, a ſudden check given to perſpiration; violent bruiſes on any ſenſible part; punctured tendons; lacerated nerves; the wound of a nail in ſhoeing; or any cauſe producing preternatual irritability. The beſt preventives when the above-mentioned cauſes have occurred, particularly thoſe from bruiſes, punctures, pricks, &c. are opiates internally given, and externally applied, with moderate warmth, in form of poultice or fomentation to the parts.

Case 1.

THIS horſe was the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and had, a few days before, fallen into a river with a load of timber, and was very much bruiſed; when I was called in, I found ſome ſymptoms of ſlight inflammation upon his lungs, attended with a degree of general inflammation; I cauſed a rowel to be put in between his fore legs, and made him up ſix balls, each containing 60 grains of James' powder; and as he had a troubleſome faint cough

I directed that one of them ſhould be waſhed down, with about a pint of warm water, in which 20 grains of purified Opium was diſſolved, ſweetened with Honey or Treacle, and repeated every four hours; but as ſoon as theſe medicines were prepared, and in the attempt to give the firſt ball, I found his jaws locked, yet not ſo cloſe but that I could introduce my finger, ſo as to give a ball. I therefore immediately diſſolved it in a hornful of the prepared fluid, and put it as far into his mouth as poſsible; I believe he then ſwallowed part of it, and I ordered him to be drenched with a hornful of the ſame mixture, every three hours, with the addition of ten grains of Opium in each hornful, which was done that night. The next day I viſited him, and found his jaws ſo completely locked, as not to admit of any thing being put into his mouth. I alſo cauſed his head and noſtrils to be fomented the whole of the firſt night, and the day following; but finding no benefit from what I had done, I electrified him, and gave him twenty four ſhocks, and repeated it, to the ſame extent in about an hour; after which I endeavoured to give him ſome of the Opiate, and was able to get an halter into his mouth; but the ſtruggles and convulſions which attended the attempt, appeared to make him much worſe, and all our future endeavours were fruitleſs—he died the third morning. I have no doubt but early care would haveprevented the locked jaw in this, and many other inſtances.

I ſhall juſt mention, that two horſes were preſerved from the locked jaw, early in the month of May 1803, by early care and management. Several young horſes which had joined the regiment, had, during their training, undergone the operation of docking, to the regimental length required; ſix or eight of them were docked one morning; the next day, two refuſed their food, appeared very reſtleſs, conſtantly ſhaking their tails, which is an alarming ſymptom, they had a conſiderable degree of fever, ſtupor, and inſenſibility; and

and I have little doubt that in twelve hours, from that time, they would have been ſeized with a permanent locked jaw, had not the follwing means been employed. I ordered two quarts of blood to be taken from each horſe, and their tails to be fomented three or four times a day; a glyſter to be given every ſix hours for two days; and two drams of purified Opium, in a pill, night and morning. In forty eight hours, every ſymptom of pain and irritation had ſubſided. I am happy to reflect, that from the great number of cauſes to which horſes are conſtantly expoſed, ſuch as violent kicks upon the joints; lacerations of tendons ligaments and nerves; pricks with nails in ſhoeing; and wounds from nails; pieces of glaſs, and ſharp flints, &c. on the roads, that the above-mentioned practice has eventually prevented the locked jaw from ever happening in the 11th Light Dragoons, the one caſe excepted, which aroſe from violent ſpaſms, or intuſuſception, at Swinley Camp.

CAPALETS.

I DON'T know whether I am exactly correct in this appellation, but both ancient and modern writers have uſed the term, by which is underſtood a puffy ſwelling on the cap, or extremity of the hough behind; and which is almoſt invariably occaſioned by horſes kicking their houghs, or hocks, againſt the ſtall, &c. The part, in time, forms a hard callus very difficult to reduce, unleſs you can prevent the horſe from repeating the blows which produced it.

The difficulty in reducing this tumour ariſes from the ſlowneſs of the circulation and abſorption in the part affected. The treatment I recommend is, fomentation on the firſt attack or inflammation, for a few hours; and then a bliſter, which is to be repeated two or three mornings in ſucceſsion. If the bliſters ſhould not remove the ſwelling, firing is then the only remedy we have left. I have, however, frequently ſeen ſuceeſs from the bliſters, in the incipient ſtate; and never found the actual cautery fail.

EMACIA-

EMACIATION.

I MUST leave my unprejudiced readers to judge whether I am right in denominating emaciation a diſeaſe, but from the affinity that ſubſiſts between diſeaſe and emaciation in horſes, the conſideration of the cauſes and conſequences, and laſtly, that there is almoſt an infallible cure, I hope I may be excuſed if I am in an error.

The *cauſes* of emaciation are many, and ſome of them unknown. *General* emaciation is owing to one cauſe, and *local* to another, though the general one may ariſe from a topical cauſe. General emaciations, as far as I have been able to diſcover, have been occaſioned: 1ſt, By inceſſant labour without appropriate intervals of reſt, and a deficiency of proper nouriſhment: 2dly, By exceſsive evacuations, ſuch as violent purging, or an immoderate diſcharge of urine, called diabetes: 3dly, Preceding diſeaſe: 4thly, Bots, and worms in the ſtomach, which I have frequently diſcovered on diſſection: 5thly, Inflammation and enlargement of the meſenteric glands, or diſeaſed lymphatics, as in the farcy, &c. 6thly, Deficiency of nutritious matter in the food, as in the caſe of mouldy hay, or bad clover, which afford but little nutriment: 7thly, A defect in the digeſtive and aſsimilating powers of the ſtomach: 8thly, Standing up too long at a time, without laying down, as is the caſe

caſe with greaſy heeled horſes. It may likewiſe ariſe from accidents happening to the legs or joints, preventing the horſe from taking his uſual reſt: 9thly, Any injury done to the tendons, or joints; or any other part very ſuſceptible of irritation: 10thly, Imperfect maſtication of the food taken into the ſtomach. Theſe are the principal cauſes to which I attribute general emaciation.

LOCAL EMACIATION

Is generally the effect of local injury, ſuch as diſlocation of the ſhoulder, or any joint of the fore quarter; lameneſs in the ſtifle, hip, or hough. Emaciation happens partially alſo in the ſame quarter, but very ſeldom affects the other quarters. While the inflammation remains, there is no perceptible emaciation, except what ariſes from the diſcharge of the bliſters, &c. or from want of the muſcular action being properly ſupported, and giving due circulation and tone to the muſcles of the part.

CURE

CURE OF EMACIATION.

EMACIATION proceeding from the firſt cauſe, requires but a very ſimple remedy, ſuch as every feeling man would preſcribe and employ, viz. increaſing the quantity of food, or giving it oftener; ſince too long abſtinence produces debility in the ſtomach, gives the gaſtric juice opportunity of acting upon its ſenſible coats, and thereby excites diſeaſe.

To remedy this malady when aſcertained to proceed from the 1ſt cauſe, increaſe the food, and allow the animal ſufficient reſt.—2d. Cordial opiates and muſcilages.—3d. Remedy according to the nature of caſe.—4th. See treatment of worms.—5th. See treatment of farcy.—6th. Nutritious food of various ſorts.—7th. Bitters compoſed of Aloes, Wormwood, &c.—8th. Remove the antecedent cauſe.—9th. Remedies for wounded tendons, joints, &c. (ſee wounds in joints from irritability), with Opium half a dram, night and morning, for three days.—10th. Examine and repair the teeth, grind the corn, give maſhes, &c. Sometimes the lampas prevents a horſe from properly maſticating his corn; and ſometimes canker in the mouth. Squirrel-tail hay frequently produces ulcers under the tongue, the action of which being impeded, the horſe refuſes his food for weeks together without the cauſe being diſcovered; of courſe the mouth ſhould be ſtrictly examined.

HIDE BOUND.

THIS deviation from the natural economy of the ſyſtem cannot, I think, with propriety, be called a diſeaſe, although we ſuſpect one remote cauſe is worms, bots, &c. in the ſtomach, producing irritation and diſeaſe in that organ; theſe inſects probably imbibe and receive the moſt nutritious particles of the food, which the ſtomach takes in for the ſupport of the whole animal, conſequently leſs blood is formed from the nutriment received, and proportionably leſs is determined to the ſkin, cauſing penury of blood on the external ſurface. Alſo, ſudden tranſitions from the unnatural heat of ſtables to a cold atmoſphere, and want of friction ſufficient to promote the uſual circulation. As to the cure, the cauſes being firſt removed, *(i. e.)* the food being of a nutritious quality, and given with more freedom than uſual for a few days, ſuch as hot maſhes of ground Oats, ground malt, &c. and about half an ounce of Sulphur, and a dram of Antimonial powder in each maſh twice a day, employing at the ſame time, conſiderably more than the uſual quantity of friction, ſcratching the ſkin with a curry comb and ſtiff bruſh, and throwing an additional cloth over the loins. This is ſo common a caſe in practice, that I have not thought it neceſſary to make any particular minutes upon it, as every perſon who has the leaſt knowledge of horſes, muſt be acquainted with the ſymptoms, and the cauſe being well aſcertained,

tained, the brief explanation I have given, will, I truſt, be thought ſufficient, particularly when I add, that, at different times, at leaſt 6 or 700 caſes of this kind, have come under my care, and that the treatment above ſpecified, has (with very few inſtances of failure) ſucceeded.

Great care ſhould at the ſame time, be taken, not to expoſe the horſe to a cold atmoſphere, without plenty of cloaths, during the adminiſtration of theſe medicines. To deſtroy the worms, give the balls recommended for worms, and treat the horſe in the manner there directed.

GREASE

IN THE HEELS OR LEGS.

IN July 1805, I was applied to by Mr. Ainſley of Leeds, to look at a cart horſe which had been, for a long time, in a dreadful ſtate of greaſe, in one of his hind legs, and medicines given internally without effect; this leg was three or four times the ſize of the other, there was a conſtant, very offenſive diſcharge from the hoof; more than half way up the hough was completely covered with puſtules, which by Farriers, and others, are called grapes, ſome as large as a ſmall Walnut; others leſs. The ſlighteſt friction or ſtroke from the other leg, produced the moſt copious bleeding; there was a very diſagreeable ſtinking diſcharge from the heel; the inflammation in the leg was very violent, which I ordered to be fomented ſeveral times a day, for ten days; and gave him a doſe of phyſic, and occaſionally a diuretic, or urine ball. In about a fortnight the inflammation was ſufficiently abated to admit of the puſtules being removed, which I dreſſed every day with butter of Antimony applied

plied with a feather, this powerful cauſtic occaſioned a conſiderable ſlough of the grapes, if I may be allowed the expreſsion; theſe puſtules are, in ſome countries, called anberries; a doſe of phyſic was given about once in three weeks, and the berries dreſſed for about another week, with the butter of Antimony, when a third doſe was given, and all the puſtules feared away with a large firing iron made red hot, ſeveral of them, which appeared not to occupy much ſpace at their roots and which were looſe, I cut off, with the edge of the hot iron, and feared the external ſurface with the flat ſide of it; this cauſed the puſtules to ſlough, at leaſt one eighth of an inch in thickneſs, each time of applying it. The laſt time of its application, I performed it in the ſame manner, as if there had been no ſuch diſeaſe exiſting in the leg, as the greaſe; I drew perpendicular lines from the upper part of the diſeaſe, down to the hoof, within about one fourth of an inch of each other, conſiderably deeper than I do in any common mode of firing for ſprains, &c. In about three weeks, found it neceſſary to repeat the firing in ſtraight lines as before, in the intervals between the former lines, and at the ſame time, firing tranſverſe lines about one fourth of an inch diſtant from each other quite round the leg from the upper part of the diſeaſe to the hoof, and completely through every remaining puſtule. I then gave him another doſe of phyſic, and turned him out.

In about five weeks he was put to his uſual employment; the leg was not reduced to its original healthy ſize, but the enlargement was very trifling, with very little blemiſh, and he was perfectly ſound.

I beg leave to obſerve, that thoſe who ſaw this horſe, whatever pretenſions they might have to the knowledge of horſes in general, were of opinion, that this could never be cured, and after he was cured, expreſſed their great aſtoniſhment.

A ſimilar

A ſimilar caſe came under my care, in a horſe belonging to Charles Brandling, Eſq. at Middleton, in Yorkſhire, which I treated in every reſpect in the ſame manner, and with the uſual ſucceſs. Theſe were the two moſt inveterate caſes of greaſe I ever attempted to cure, and by far the worſt I ever ſaw removed by any practitioner in the Veterinary art. From the above mode of treatment, any perſon may gather ſufficient information to cure his own horſe, or inſtruct a provincial Farrier how to treat the caſe.

DROPSY.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSE, AND TREATMENT.

DROPSY may be local or general, and may proceed from a variety of cauſes; a dropſy in the cavity of the thorax is called hydrops pectoris; when in the abdomen it is termed an aſcites; and when in the cellular membrane anaſarca. When in the ſcrotum, hydrocele, but this laſt ſpecies of dropſy ſeldom happens to horſes, for I have never ſeen a caſe of this nature, except where it had proceeded from ſome external accident, wounding ſome of the ſuperficial lymphatics, the ſcrotum itſelf, or parts contiguous.

Symptoms of hydrops pectoris are, a difficulty of breathing; ſmall, and apparently obſtructed pulſe; loſs of appetite; urine very ſmall in quantity, weakneſs; thirſt; and a little fever; upon preſsing the hand upon the ſide of the breaſt, the water may be felt to guſh againſt the hand, but with more

Violence

violence in the act of expiration, than during inſpiration. Dropſy in the abdomen, called aſcites, does not vary much in ſymptoms from the former, only that the whole cavity of the abdomen, from the great collection of fluid, is diſtended to an extraordinary ſize.

The ſymptoms of anaſarca, general or local, are preternatural ſwellings in the parts moſt affected; this collection of watery fluid is cauſed by an effuſion into the cellular membrane, and the water paſſes down to the legs or other parts, the ſkin pits, or is indented by the preſſure of the finger, but the indentations fill up again in about ten minutes after the preſſure is removed. There is another ſpecies of dropſy to which horſes are generally very ſubject, and which Farriers have very erroneouſly called Water Farcy. It firſt appears in hardiſh knots under the ſkin, about the bigneſs of a horſe bean, attended by a little inflammation and itching, cauſing the horſe to rub himſelf againſt a poſt, ſtall, &c. theſe tubercles continue enlarging, ſometimes, to the ſize of a pigeon's egg, and laſtly, break; and from which iſſues a living animal or hydatid of an oval figure; when the cyſt containing this inſect is broken, a tranſparent fluid eſcapes, and if the inſect be taken out, it leaves a cavity in the horſe's fleſh between the muſcles and ſkin, of the original ſize of the hydatid. This little inſect when taken out of the ſkin, in its veſicle, is perfectly alive, but not able to move its body; it has a ſmall dark grey head, and ſeveral feet; the head appears to be about the 500th part of the ſize of the body. Of the production, or generation of theſe hydatids I have not hitherto been able ſatisfactorily to inform myſelf.

The cauſes of dropſy in horſes, are many and various, as well as in the human

human ſubject; we are well aſſured that this diſeaſe, is nothing more than a preternatural collection of water in the cellular membrane, in cyſts, or the different cavities of the body, ariſing ſometimes from obvious, at other times from unknown cauſes. According to Dr. Rotherham's opinion, a quantity of water may be taken in, not by drinking, but by abſorption from the atmoſphere, and produce dropſy. Surely, if this may be admitted as a cauſe of dropſy, in the human ſubject, which is conſtantly protected againſt cold, damp air, &c. by cloaths and the like, it is natural to infer, that this may be one unavoidable cauſe in the horſe, which is ſo frequently expoſed to cold and moiſture, &c. It is alſo readily admitted, that a rupture of the lymphatics, or the lacteals, has occaſioned a dropſy in the cavity of the abdomen.

Too copious bleeding, particularly in fevers of the hectic kind, ſeldom fails of producing ſerous extravaſation in the legs, or anaſarca; ſometimes local, or encyſted dropſy. Strong and repeated bliſters very frequently occaſion a dropſical diſpoſition in the legs, and hocks of horſes, and more particularly when applied at, or when juſt taken up from graſs. Punctures with forks, or other ſharp pointed bodies, in the joints, particularly the hock, occaſion a watery effuſion in that part: punctures in the belly or ſides, bring on hydropic intumeſcence there. Strong draſtic purges afford another very common cauſe, but more particularly when horſes are phyſic'd immediately after they arrive from graſs, when the whole ſyſtem is in a weak and relaxed ſtate. Inactivity is a very common cauſe of anaſarcous ſwellings in the legs, which frequently prove very hard to remove.

Long confinement in the ſtable, retards the circulation in the lymphatic veſſels of the limbs, producing ædematous ſwellings, and plainly indicates neglect in reſpect to friction with the bruſh, and proper exerciſe.

Caſe

Case 1.

A DROPSY in the whole inferior ſurface of the abdomen, or belly, in the General's troop, in the 11th Light Dragoons, was occaſioned by a fork being thruſt into the flank of the horſe, and though the wound was not above 3-4ths of an inch deep, it was ſuddenly ſucceeded by pain, and a moſt violent inflammation extending about twelve inches in diameter ; in two days, the inflammation ſubſided, but the ſwelling increaſed very faſt, the pits made by the finger, as before-mentioned in dropſical caſes, remained for ten or twelve minutes, the horſe became feveriſh and weak, urine ſmall in quantity, and of a tranſparent red colour ; finding the ſwelling increaſing every hour, I gave him one of the following diuretic balls, viz:

Roſin, one pound,
Nitre, two ditto,
Oil of Juniper, two ounces,
Venice Turpentine, eight ditto,
Formed into thirty balls.

This was the ſecond night after the accident; the next morning the ſwelling was ſtill greater, it had ſpread from the flank, over the whole ſurface of the belly, to the fore leg, and into the breaſt; I repeated the diuretic ball, and gave one morning and night for two days; cauſed him to be walked out an hour at a time, three times a day; and the hardeſt friction that could be employed by the hands of two men at a time, three hours more in the courſe of the day, ſo that ſix hours in the day were ſpent in exerciſe and friction ; and in the interval, four boards, connected together with leather, broad enough to cover the whole external

ternal furface of the abdomen, were confined to the belly by three furcingles buckled round the horfe's body, which acted as a very powerful compreſs upon the abdomen. I may ſafely ſay, that the bottom part of the abdomen was diminiſhed, in three days, at leaſt eight inches. I punctured the abdomen in twenty or thirty places with a lancet, every day, and continued the above treatment till the morning of the fifth day of the diſeaſe, giving him one of my cordial balls morning and evening; when the ſwelling was partly ſubſided, and the horſe in a ſtate of convaleſcence. I then found it expedient to diſcontinue the diuretics for a day or two, and gave one of the following balls morning, noon, and night:

Take of Peruvian Bark, two pounds,
Opium diſſolved in Spirits of Wine four ounces,
Made into ſixteen balls with treacle.

I continued the friction, exerciſe, and compreſs, as before; and on the ſeventh and eight morning, gave another of the diuretic balls; but which were from this time diſcontinued, and the bark balls ſubſtituted, every night and morning, for five days, along with walking exerciſe, for half an hour at a time, twice a day; the friction was alſo continued, and the compreſs, as before-mentioned, conſtantly applied, after the friction; and though this was one of the moſt alarming caſes of the kind I ever ſaw, the horſe perfectly recovered in three weeks from the attack of the diſeaſe.

REMARKS.

I never allowed the horſe to drink more than two quarts of water a day, for

for the firſt five days of the diſeaſe, and increaſed it only a quart a day, as he recovered, and as the dropſical ſymptoms abated. His food was dry Bran, Oats, and ſweet Hay.

Case 2,

OF anaſarca, in a troop horſe in the 11th Light Dragoons, and which was much more alarming than the former, as it was a caſe of general dropſy; the horſe's noſe, legs, cheſt, and abdomen were all equally ſwelled, attended with ſome degree of fever, loſs of appetite, and great debility. From the ſucceſs derived from friction and compreſs, in other caſes of a ſimilar nature, I was induced to employ them in this, with the uſe of the ſame diuretic balls, which I gave as in caſe 1. adding Calomel 15 grains, and gave one night and morning for four days, and in the middle of the day one of the bark and opium balls. From the debilitated ſtate the horſe was in, I was not able to give him ſo much exerciſe as I did in the former caſe, inſtead of which I ordered the friction to be almoſt inceſſant for eight or ten hours in the day, I alſo gave him four quarts of the following decoction daily, with a horn, namely, Oak Bark ſix pounds, put into twelve quarts of ſtrong ale, letting it ſimmer two hours over a ſlow fire, and ſtraining it for uſe. I afterwards gave him one of the ſtimulating cordial balls every night and morning for twelve days, and at the expiration of that time he was reſtored to health.

DROPSY.

THE hydatids before deſcribed admit of an eaſy cure, by letting the puſtules come to a head, or allowing the ſkin to be firſt nearly ready to break, and then ſqueezing out the hydatids; after which, a drop or two of Spirits of Turpentine being dropped into the apperture, will ſoon ſtimulate the growth of parts deſtroyed by the irritation of the animal; and where there is a riſing of the ſkin, yet where it does not appear likely to break, a few drops of Spirits of Turpentine upon the ſwelled part, will immediately deſtroy the living animal; this, with a dram or two of Calomel, given at the interval of a day or two, has always ſufficed in this ſpecies of dropſy

YEL-

YELLOWS, OR JAUNDICE.

PERHAPS few diſeaſes incident to horſes have puzzled the practitioner, or the Farrier, more than this, though in fact, it is one of the ſimpleſt diſeaſes in nature to cure, unleſs it proceed from wounds in the region of the liver.

SYMPTOMS.

YELLOWNESS in the eyes and mouth, ſometimes in the tongue, urine yellow or high coloured, weakneſs in the eyes, pulſe quick, coſtiveneſs, great debility, dung paler than uſual, loſs of appetite, ſometimes reſtleſſneſs.

COMMON CAUSE.

INFLAMMATION of the liver, ſpaſm, biliary concretions impacted in the gall-duct, obſtructing the paſſage of the bile, &c. and I have reaſon to believe, that external injury done to the contiguous parts, is a very frequent cauſe of this diſeaſe, as I have obſerved, that there are more waggon and Farmer's horſes, that have this diſeaſe, than any other kind of horſes, and from the great cruelty exerciſed by the managers of waggon and cart horſes, particularly when theſe poor animals are at a dead ſtand with a heavy load, the whip being unmercifully applied, and the thick end of it ſometimes repeatedly thruſt againſt the different, and moſt ſenſible parts of the belly; and what tends

more

more to corroborate my opinion, that external contuſions, &c. may be a frequent cauſe of the yellows, or jaundice, is a circumſtance reſpecting a dog, belonging to Captain Diggins, of the 11th Light Dragoons, which fighting with another dog, received a great number of wounds and contuſions about his body, particularly in the right hypochondrium, where the liver is ſituated; this being a favorite dog, and being very ill from the wounds he received, Captain Diggins deſired me to look at him, when I found him unable to walk, or open his mouth or eyes, and he ſhewed all all the ſymptoms of a moſt inveterate jaundice; he was a white dog in his coat, but his ſkin was then turned as yellow as ever I ſaw the ſkin of the human body, in the worſt ſtage of the jaundice.

As I have mentioned dogs, I beg leave to ſay a few words more upon the ſubject, and as moſt ſporting gentlemen are as fond of their dogs as of their horſes, it may prove equally ſatisfactory; and as I have ſhewn one cauſe of jaundice in the dog, I ſhall go on with the treatment; bleeding is one of the moſt eſſential parts of the cure of this diſeaſe in horſes, for which it might be natural to infer, that the ſame practice would prove uſeful to dogs, in the ſame ſituation; but I am ſorry to add, that the caſe of this dog was ſo deſperate from the violence of the cauſe, his neck, head, body, &c. being ſo much ſwelled, that bleeding was impracticable, the inflammation was ſo exceſsive in thoſe parts, that I ordered him to be fomented with flannels, wrung out of hot water ſeveral times a day, and gave him one of the following pills night and morning, for ſix days.

Calomel and Opium of each three drams,
Made into twelve pills, with extract of Bark.

At

AT which time the dog was able to ſee and walk about, the yellow hue diſappeared very faſt, his loſt appetite was reſtored, and he very quickly recovered. I take the liberty farther to ſay, that the dog which had fought with the one juſt mentioned, and which belonged to Lieutenant Bullocks, and had ſo greatly wounded Captain Diggins's dog, fought with another dog in about a year afterwards, which wounded him in his head and hypochondrium, near the liver, and which brought on the Jaundice, as bad as in the caſe of Captain Diggins's dog, indeed I may ſay ſomething worſe, as it was not in my power to ſave him.

Since that time I was ſent for to another dog, which had the jaundice, from the ſame cauſe; ſeveral holes were bitten in his right ſide, by which the liver was affected, and he died, which gave me an opportunity of diſcovering the cauſe of his death, by diſſection; when I found ſeveral ulcers in different parts of the liver, the bile mixed with blood in the veſſels of the liver, and the biliary paſſages were almoſt impervious to air, as I introduced a blow pipe without being able to obtain more than a temporary paſſage, and that with difficulty; but previouſly, there had been a great quantity of bile extravaſated out of the biliary paſſages, &c. into the duodenum, or firſt inteſtine from the ſtomach, but very little was regurgitated into the ſtomach, which is found very frequently to be the caſe in this diſeaſe in horſes. From this demonſtration, I think, it is fair to conclude, that contuſions on the ſides of horſes, or of any other animal, adjacent to the liver, may occaſion the jaundice; and when I have been called in to caſes of jaundice, I have ſuſpected this to have been the cauſe, eſpecially if there were proofs of the animals having been treated in the manner above-named, and that the diſeaſe had a fatal tendency; for, as I mentioned before, unleſs it proceed from wounds, &c. in the ſides,

ſides, or parts adjacent to the liver, it is, in general, a diſeaſe eaſily curable; but when from contuſion, &c. it requires quite a different treatment, which will be mentioned hereafter under the title of remarks.

Case 1.

A HORSE belonging to Colonel Carnagie, in the 11th Light Dragoons, in 1798, had this diſeaſe, and it proved the moſt violent caſe that had ever come under my care.

SYMPTOMS.

THIS horſe was remarkably yellow in his mouth and eyes, accompanied with an uniform high degree of heat, or inflammation; his pulſe frequently at ninety five; very coſtive, with the greateſt degree of ſtupor I ever ſaw in any horſe in this diſeaſe; loſs of appetite, his urine of a deep yellow, apparently tinged with blood; his dung very hard, ſmall, and covered with a bloody mucus; his being a waggon horſe, gave me reaſon to ſuſpect that his diſeaſe might proceed from the before-mentioned cauſes, namely, wounds or contuſions on his ſides, though no appearance of either could be diſcovered.

TREATMENT.

I TOOK ſix quarts of blood from him, and placed a rowel in his cheſt, and

and another in his belly a little to his right ſide, and gave him the following ball.—Aloes, 8 drams, made into a ball with ſoap; four hours after I ordered him plenty of water gruel, to drink, and gave him the following glyſter; viz. warm water two quarts, purging ſalts, four ounces; and, as he was very coſtive, repeated it three times the ſame day; next evening the above purging ball operated plentifully, and when its operation was over, I gave him one of the following balls, and repeated it night and morning for four days:

Calomel one dram,
Opium half a dram,
Powdered Bark one ounce,

Made into a ball with Mucilage of Tragacanth. Next morning I found it neceſſary to take two quarts more of blood, and repeated the glyſter as on the firſt day; at the end of the fifth day he was better, when his appetite was ſomewhat reſtored, his eyes open, and every dangerous ſymptom removed; ſtill the yellow hue in his mouth and eyes remained, which proved that the bile had not been completely re-abſorbed; finding it neceſſary to repeat the Calomel, I ordered the following doſe:

Calomel, half a dram,
Opium, half a ditto,
Bark, one ounce,

made into a ball with mucilage as before; gave one every night and morning for four days longer, after which gave him the following purging ball. Aloes, five drams, made into a ball with hard Soap.

The fœces brought away by this purge, appeared to have a part of the coats of the inteſtines and bloody veins mixed with them, at the ſame time the horſe

horſe was very much debilitated. In this caſe I thought proper to give him the following drink:

Powdered Bark, one ounce
Opium in warm water, two drams,
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, four ounces,

Mixed with two quarts of gruel, made warm, and repeated the ſame next morning; from the above treatment the horſe perfectly recovered; and, alarming as the ſymptoms were from the violence of the attack, he was able to work within a month from the day he was taken ill.

Case 2.

A MARE belonging to Captain Brown, in the 11th Light Dragoons, taken at Hamptonwick, in 1797, this mare ſhewed all the ſymptoms as in caſe 1, her urine excepted, which did not appear to be affected, neither was ſhe very coſtive.

TREATMENT.

I BLED her to four quarts, placed a rowel in her belly, and gave her the following ball: Aloes, ſix drams, made into a ball with Soap; twenty four hours after I gave her the following ball:

Calomel and Opium, of each one dram,
Powdered Bark, one ounce,

Made

made into a ball with Mucilage of Gum Arabic, and repeated it night and morning, for three days, then left an interval of two days, and gave her four drams of Aloes made into a ball with ſoap; after this doſe of phyſic had worked off, I repeated the Calomel balls as above for two days. From this treatment the mare recovered; but about a year after ſhe went blind, which is accounted for, in the remarks upon this diſeaſe, and its terminations. For proper regimen, ſee remarks.—For the Caſe ſee page 181.

Case 3.

THIS horſe was in Captain Brown's troop, 11th Light Dragoons, which ſhewed every ſymptom, as in caſe 1, but much more alarming, the fever was more violent, with great debility, which prevented my taking away the blood ſo commonly neceſſary in this diſeaſe; therefore, as the conſtitution could not afford to loſe the uſual quantity, I took only two quarts from him, the firſt day, and repeated it on the third, and again on the fifth, gave him glyſters as in caſe 1, and the following ball the firſt day, viz. Aloes 6 drams, made into a ball with ſoap; and the four following days I gave this ball night and morning: Calomel two ſcruples, powdered Bark one ounce, Opium half a dram, made into a ball with Syrup of Buckthorn, at which time he was much recovered, though ſtill weak. I diſcontinued the above ball for three days, and gave him the following—Aloes, four drams, made into a ball with hard ſoap; eighteen hours after it was given, he appeared much better; the next two days I gave him four ounces of Nitre, and four ditto of Sulphur in his maſhes, at the expiration

piration of which, he was very much recovered, only the yellow hue remained in his mouth and eyes, with great debility. The yellow tinge in the eyes afforded an evident proof that the bile was not completely reabſorbed, for which I gave the following ball every night, for ten nights: Calomel half a dram, Opium half a dram, made into a ball with extract of Bark; nothing could effect a better cure than the above treatment; yet the horſe went blind ſoon afterwards, and it is accounted for in the remarks in theſe caſes.

After having laid down the general ſymptoms and common cauſes, and given ſeveral caſes of this diſeaſe, I wiſh to conclude the ſubject with remarking, that I have, within theſe laſt ten years, had upwards of 120 more caſes of this diſeaſe, and that the treatment laid down in theſe caſes is the detail of my practice in every caſe of this kind, and I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that I have never loſt a horſe in the jaundice. I muſt, however, beg leave to add, that the treatment ought to vary according to the violence of the cauſe and ſymptoms, and that a great number of caſes of this kind have come under my care, in which I have done nothing more than take away from two to five quarts of blood from the horſe, according to the ſtrength, &c. and gave four drams of Aloes made into a ball with ſoap, and repeated it three or four days after; when the yellowneſs in the mouth and eyes was conſiderable, I have given a dram of Calomel, with three drams of Aloes made into a ball with ſoap, &c. and repeated it in about three days from the firſt, or as occaſion required, with the greateſt ſucceſs, and in two or three inſtances of this diſeaſe, I have ſucceeded, by repeated veneſection only.

PRAC-

PRACTICAL ADMONITIONS;

OR

REMARKS.

IN a ſlight caſe of the yellow jaundice, the horſe's regimen may conſiſt of his uſual food and drink, but when more violent, no corn ſhould be given to him, unleſs he be very much debilitated, and refuſe every thing elſe, and in that caſe but very ſparingly; but the food ſhould be warm bran maſhes, warm water gruel, and his hay, which ſhould be ſmall in quantity, ſprinkled with water an hour or two before it be given to him; and if he refuſe all kinds of food, it will be neceſſary to make him ſome thick water gruel, and drench him with five or ſix quarts a day; as horſes with this diſeaſe are always feveriſh throughout the whole ſtage, it is neceſſary to let a pail of warm water gruel ſtand conſtantly by him, that he may drink and waſh his mouth when he likes.

In a ſtate of violent coſtiveneſs in this diſeaſe, it is much ſafer to give the gentle purges mentioned in caſe 9 and 10, and repeat the glyſters three or four times a day, after well raking, before Calomel is adminiſtered, otherwiſe it is likely to produce violent ſpaſms, and increaſe the inflammation of the inteſtines, as well as bring on a ſalivation, or great ſoreneſs in the mouth; but after a paſſage is procured, the Calomel may be given with ſafety, to the quantity

tity of three or four drams a day; at the ſame time great care ſhould be taken not to ſuffer the horſe to drink cold water, or to eat ſuch bran maſhes as have lain before him till they are cold; nor be walked out in an atmoſphere many degrees colder than the ſtable in which he ſtands; therefore it becomes neceſſary to keep the ſtable in as equal a temperature with the atmoſphere as poſsible, without riſking the horſe's taking cold by ſtanding ſtill.

I have great reaſon to believe that the jaundice is frequently cauſed by plethora, as horſes are moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe, that are feeding on green clover, vetches, or any other green vegetable food; that this is the caſe I think is evident, from the great number of Farmers' horſes that have this diſeaſe more than any others; and it happens at the time of the year when green vegetable food is moſt plentiful; that is, from July to the latter end of September. I have repeatedly obſerved, that in Farmers' ſtables, this diſeaſe has gone through the whole of his horſes, except one; and, upon inquiry, I have found, that, perhaps, eight or ten, and ſometimes more of theſe horſes have gone conſtantly to graſs, clover, or vetches, after their work was done; but the Farmer having a riding horſe, kept him in the ſtable feeding on old oats and beans, when every horſe that fed upon green vegetable food had this diſeaſe, and that the riding horſe eſcaped. As the diſeaſe is ſo frequently fatal among horſes, and from the ſame cauſe, viz. Plethora, I preſume that a preventive will be acceptable, and if the following is ſtrictly attended to, will moſt likely anſwer the purpoſe, however ſimple it may appear to thoſe who have been in the habit of giving compoſitions of medicines, to my certain knowledge, of a direct contrary quality, which nothing but the powerful efforts of nature could have prevented from proving detrimental, or even a cauſe, inſtead of a preventive; the following has been found effectual in every caſe of that nature that has come under my care, and frequently

quently ſuffered when ſymptoms have appeared; therefore I muſt caution my readers againſt the repeated practice of giving hot ſpices, ſeeds, &c. under the appellation of comfortable balls and drinks, which may moſtly be diſcovered by the taſte. I do not mean to ſay that this is invariably the caſe, but it too frequently happens in this country, that the pretenders to the knowledge of farriery are miſtaken in the cauſe and conſequences of this, as well as moſt diſeaſes incident to horſes; and this obſcurity, and cruel violation of the true medical laws, and animal œconomy, ſubſiſts too commonly among the publiſhers of books upon this ſubject; as a certain author, of the name of Taplin, in page 266, in his eleventh edition, has the following words:

"The more ſimple and leaſt dangerous complaints paſsing under this "denomination, ariſe ſolely from an obſtruction in the biliary ducts, or in the "*gall bladder*, ſituated between the two lobes of the liver, whoſe immediate pur-"poſe it is to aſsiſt in ſecreting the bile from the blood."

Now the firſt part of this ſentence I agree to, that the moſt ſimple and leaſt dangerous complaints paſsing under this denomination, ariſe from an obſtruction in the biliary ducts; but then, that ſolely depends upon the cauſe of that obſtruction. But the poſsibility of its ariſing from any obſtruction in the gall bladder, I deny, upon the authority that a horſe has no gall bladder. nor have I any ſatisfactory reaſon to believe that the gall bladder of any animal has any thing to do with the ſecretion of bile; but that the gall bladder, in my opinion, is purely a receptacle of bile. Mr. Wood ſays, that he cannot aſsign a reaſon why a horſe has not a gall bladder, as all other animals are furniſhed with

with it; Mr. Coleman, profeſſor at the Veterinary college, has given a very ſatisfactory reaſon why, too long to mention in this work.

Turmeric, mentioned in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, as being of ſingular efficacy in the jaundice of the human body, does not anſwer any ſuch purpoſe in horſes, though preſcribed by moſt authors, and given by farriers. I have adminiſtered eight ounces a day, for ſeveral days together without any perceptible effect.

Saffron, alſo preſcribed by authors of farriery, has been elebrated as a leading ingredient in the cure of the jaundice in horſes; but in every experiment I have been able to make, when given, in different caſes, in large quantities, it has been without producing any ſenſible effect.

Rhubarb alſo, ſo frequently preſcribed by authors of farriery, does not act as a purgative in horſes.

No one need wonder that the jaundice in horſes is ſo fatal, ſince the leading articles in the recipes in general have actually little or no effect on them; the medicines proper for the removal of the diſeaſe are omitted, or not known. Farriers in general do this through ignorance; and moſt ſurgeons who are authors, write from analogical ideas.

The jaundice proceeding from wounds and contuſions in the body, &c. requires double the quantity of blood to be taken away, to prevent local inflammation

flammation in the liver and contiguous parts; and a high degree of external inflammation to be raiſed by bliſters, rowel, or ſetons, to counteract the excited inflammation of the liver, as I have great reaſon to believe that this mode of raiſing external inflammation in the contiguous parts, has frequently prevented the inflammation in the liver from terminating in ſuppuration or abſceſs; and I alſo find, that when this diſeaſe proceeds from wounds, &c. and does not prove fatal, it frequently terminates in a ſcirrhous liver, as I have ſeveral times experienced; and that, months after the horſe has recovered of the jaundice, the whole ſyſtem has waſted gradually, and from a cauſe unknown to thoſe who could not diſſect for it; ſo by way of a blind, they termed the horſe rotten.

In the above ſtate of diſeaſed liver, the horſe is generally coſtive through life; the yellow hue in his eyes never completely diſappears, unleſs permanent blindneſs be the conſequence; he is always feeble, or languid, his eyes either almoſt cloſed, without inflammation, or but very little open; or he ſtares very much, keeping his eyes fixed, apparently on ſome particular object, with the pupil wonderfully dilated, looking of a pale-blue colour; that part of the eye which generally appears white, puts on a yellowiſh hue; laſtly, a complete cataract, and permanent blindneſs ſuddenly ſucceed.

The ſtaring, or expanded pupil, is one ſure criterion of an enſuing blindneſs, and though a temporary light be afforded him, it will not be of any long continuance. I have great reaſon to believe, that bile abſorbed into the maſs of blood, has a ſpecific effect on the eyes of horſes, as I find, that at leaſt one third of theſe which are cured of jaundice, go blind within a year

year or two after, which is my reaſon for giving the large repeated doſes of Calomel.

Sometimes the jaundice will be attended by violent purgings, in that caſe I have found great ſucceſs from giving three drams of Opium, in a pill, night and morning, till it ſtop.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

SYMPTOMS.

COLD extremities, ears damp and cold, debility, loſs of appetite, dry ſhort cough, tongue ſometimes hot and dry, increaſed action of the heart, pulſe increaſed from its uſual number of pulſations, which are in health from forty to fifty, in proportion to the violence of the inflammation, ſometimes to eighty or ninety, and in a very advanced ſtage of the inflammation, to a hundred, and a hundred and ten; and all theſe ſymptoms increaſe in proportion to the degree of inflammation, that of the tongue excepted, which ſometimes turns cold.

CAUSE.

Sudden tranſition from cold to heat, or heat to cold; violent cough; termination of general inflammation, or inflammatory fever; waſhing horſes in rivers, ponds, &c. when in a ſtate of perſpiration; letting them ſtand in gateways or paſſages to cool; extraneous ſubſtances forced down the windpipe, &c.

Case 1,

OF a ſtallion the property of Colonel Childers, of the 11th Light Dragoons; the ſymptoms correſponded with the above in a most violent degree, pulſe eighty; he was in very high condition, and not much debilitated. I took five quarts of blood from his neck, and gave him two ounces of Nitre, made into a ball with honey; then placed a rowel in the centre between the two fore legs, and another on each ſide of his chest, about ſixteen inches, in an oblique direction, behind the firſt, towards his belly, ſo that the three rowels occupied a triangular ſpace in the cheſt, of about ſixteen inches. The operation of putting in three rowels, threw the horſe into the moſt profuſe ſweat I ever ſaw in any horſe.

The rowels previouſly to their being inſerted, were dipped in Spirits of Turpentine, the ſtimulus of which, with the rowels, excited a moſt violent degree of inflammation, at leaſt twenty inches in diameter, in eight hours. As the external inflammation increaſed, the ſymptoms above-mentioned decreaſed, the ball was repeated night and morning, for five days. Two yards of ſtrong tape were tied round each fetlock, very tight, in order to determine as much blood to the extremities as poſsible. Every ſymptom of inflammation of the lungs was removed in forty-eight hours. The inflammation excited by the rowels was kept up three days, when one of them was taken out; and on the fifth day, both the others were alſo removed, and the balls diſcontinued; and about half an ounce of Nitre was given every day in a maſh; his food was warm maſhes of bran, and his drink warm gruel, both rather ſmall in quan-

quantity; his legs were well hand-rubbed ſeveral hours every day, and the ſtable kept moderately warm.

REMARKS.

When the parts rowelled inflame and ſwell, in the ſpace of ſix or eight hours, it is almoſt a ſure criterion of ſucceſs; but if not within the firſt twenty-four, then bliſtering on the ſide, and even firing, is the only probable mode of treatment that can give the leaſt hopes of a cure; where rowelling, bliſtering, and firing fail in rouſing inflammation, I never ſaw one inſtance of a horſe's recovering. In a caſe of a horſe belonging to Miſs Stewart, on a visit at Mr. Pickard's, near Dorcheſter, in Dorſetſhire, I employed the above treatment, (firing excepted) three rowels in the chest, and bliſtered with the ſtrongeſt bliſtering ointment I could make; none of the rowels nor the bliſter, had the leaſt effect, the horſe died on the third day; when opening the cheſt, (Mr. Pickard being preſent) we found the lungs almoſt in a ſtate of mortification. This horſe ſhewed every ſymptom of Caſe 1. of which Mr. Pickard will bear teſtimony.

Case 2.

THIS horſe was the property of the Right Honourable Lord Charles Somerſet, and was taken ill at Lord Digby's, Sherborne Caſtle, October 28th, 1798, with all the ſymptoms of the laſt caſe, but which were not ſo violent. I placed three rowels in his cheſt, as in Caſe 1, took away about four or five quarts

quarts of blood, and gave him one of the following balls night and morning for three days;

Nitre two ounces,
Purging Salts half an ounce,
Made into a ball with Syrup of Buckthorn:

At which time the inflammatory ſymptoms in the lungs were chiefly removed, his legs and ears became much warmer, his mouth cooler and moiſter, his pulſe, which before was 95, lowered to 48. I kept the rowels in eight days, then ordered them to be taken out, and one of the following balls given to him every night and morning for ſix days:

Nitre, an ounce and a half,
Sulphur, half an ounce,
Made into a ball with Honey.

On the 12th of November, this horſe appeared very dull and heavy, but ſhewed no ſymptoms of his late diſeaſe, nor ſickneſs of any kind, but his pulſe was very ſlow, languid, and ſmall; I rather ſuſpected, from theſe ſymptoms, and a little cough, which I found by the Servant, that he generally had, little or much, to be ſomething of a conſtitutional weakneſs, and concluded that ſomething ſtimulating might be of ſervice to him, I made him up twelve of the following balls, and gave one every night:

Caraway Seed, in fine powder,		3 ounces,
Caſcarilla,	Ditto,	2 Do.
Fenugreek,	Ditto,	6 Do.
Beſt powdered Bark,		6 Do.
Extract of Opium,		2 Do.

Honey, a ſufficient quantity to form the whole into twelve balls.

After

After taking ſix of theſe balls he was much better, and fit to perform his journey to London, which he did in five days, with much more than his uſual vivacity. As Lord Charles was in the habit of driving his horſe ſixty miles a day, for ſeveral days together, I need not ſay any thing further about the cauſe. See common cauſes in Caſe 1.

Case 4.

COL. LYON's mare, 11th Light Dragoons, October 30th, 1798.

SYMPTOMS.

A SHORT dry cough, tongue hot and covered with mucus, extremities cold, ears cold and damp, her pulſe about 65, but no alarming ſymptoms to indicate the leaſt danger, therefore, as the diſeaſe was not violent, there was no occaſion for very powerful remedies.

TREATMENT.

I BLED her to about three quarts, put a rowel in between her fore legs, and gave her one of the following balls every night for four nights, and employed the tapes round the fetlock joints, as in Caſe 1, taking them off twice a day, and cauſing her legs to be well hand-rubbed. This diſeaſe required no farther treatment.

Nitre, one ounce,
Purging Salts, half an ounce,
Common Soap ſufficient to form a ball.

In-

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS

AND

SORE THROAT.

THIS horſe belonged to the Biſhop of Durham. On the firſt attack of the diſeaſe, the horſe had a cough and fever, or general inflammation, his head, ears, body, and extremities, became all at once exceſsively hot, his pulſe 70, and very full. I took four quarts of blood from him that day; and as his body was quite open, I gave him the following diaphoretic ball every night and morning for four days:

Tartar emetic, one dram,
Camphire, one dram and a half,
Extract of Opium, one dram,
Flower of Sulphur, half an ounce,
Made into a ball with honey.

After he had taken eight doſes his cough was better, and he appeared quite well for a day or two, when the diſeaſe changed ſuddenly, and he became affected with very alarming ſymptoms of local inflammation of the lungs and throat.

I BLED him again, and blistered him on each ſide of his chest, as broad as a common plate; alſo under his jaws, and upon his windpipe, half way down his neck, and kept up the stimulus of the blister for three days by applying ſome fresh blistering ointment to the parts; the third day, he was much better, every ſymptom of inflammation being removed to the great ſatisfaction of the Biſhop, who, from his being a favorite horſe, viſited him almost every hour. In about ſix days the horſe began to eat bran maſhes, with ſome corn, and was led about the park, and ate graſs plentifully.

PRAC-

PRACTICAL ADMONITIONS.

BE careful of bleeding horſes on the firſt attack of fever, as it is generally called, though not generally found to be ſuch; for ſometimes the fever or inflammation comes on with a ſhivering fit, the horſe's flanks are drawn up, his ears and extremities cold, with an univerſal cold ſweat, his eyes dull and heavy, his joints in a ſtate of vibration, which ſymptoms indicate direct debility. By bleeding, under theſe circumſtances, I believe that nine horſes are killed out of ten; particularly as Farriers are as fond of copious bleeding in *direct*, as they are in *indirect* debility, or plethora. I muſt beg to be brief in this part, as my time will not permit me to ſay much more upon the ſubject in this book, and have only to add, that bleeding, even in a ſtate of plethora, unleſs performed with judgment, may be productive of much injury; bleeding under the direct debility, will bring on ſuch irrecoverable weakneſs, that perhaps all the ſtimulants that can be given, will not be able to remove; therefore much conſideration, in any ſtage of fever or inflammation, is requiſite.

Case 5.

A HORSE in Captain Sleigh's troop, ſhewing the following

SYMP-

SYMPTOMS.

Slight cough, loſs of appetite, extremities, and ears cold.

TREATMENT.

I only put two rowels into his cheſt, took away three quarts of blood, and gave him three drams of Aloes, made into a ball with ſoap; bran maſhes to eat, and warm water to drink, and kept him moderately warm; this horſe was perfectly well in eight days.

Case 6,

Capt. Sleigh's troop—the Trumpeter's Grey Mare.

THIS is one of the deſperate caſes mentioned in my remarks, caſe 1. I obſerved, that when inflammation cannot be excited by rowels, blistering, &c. all hopes are then at an end; two rowels, and twice bliſtering had been employed without any appearance of external inflammation; alſo copious bleeding and purging, all without the leaſt ſucceſs; the cough continued, with difficulty of breathing, and appearance of a broken wind, loſs of appetite, and ſymptoms of approaching diſſolution; ſtill I had recourſe to firing, five deep lines, twelve inches long, were made on each ſide of the cheſt, about an inch apart; rowels, and repeated bliſters had failed, the firing excited a very violent inflammation in the parts, which almoſt immediately relieved the laborious breathing, and the ſymptoms of violent inflammation in the lungs; the cough was very troubleſome. I gave her a pint of the following mixture three times a day, for three days:

Opium, one ounce, diſſolved in three quarts of hot water; to which was added, Vitriolic Acid, one ounce; every ſymptom of cough and irritation in

the throat was removed in ſix days; and the mare perfectly well in ten days from the attack of inflammation.

REMARKS.

I would recommend all practitioners of the art of Farriery, never to delay firing, as above, if the rowels and bliſters ſhould not operate within twelve hours after their having been applied; at the ſame time never to forget to tie the tape or cord, as is mentioned in caſe 1, round the fetlock joints, as tight as poſsible, taking them off about twice a day, and rubbing the legs well with the hands, and putting them on again.

The following I have given to a number of horſes with inflammation of the lungs, when the cough has been very troubleſome:—

Aniſeeds, one pound, ſimmered over the fire in a gallon of water for three hours; then add Nitre, two pounds; Opium, previouſly diſſolved in a quart of hot water, two ounces; give the horſe half a pint every three or four hours. I have found this ſimple compoſition to anſwer every purpoſe in ſtopping a violent cough. I have ſometimes added half a dram of Oil of Pepper-mint, to the ſingle half pint, with great advantage.

Case 7,

A HORSE belonging to Serjeant Cordiroy, ſhewed all the ſymptoms of the laſt caſe, but not ſo violent. I bled him to four quarts, and placed two rowels in his cheſt; bliſtered on each ſide of his cheſt twice; as the cough was not ſevere, I did not find it neceſſary to give him any thing more than Nitre finely

finely powdered, two ounces; Sulphur ditto, two ounces, mixed and made into a ball with treacle, to be given morning noon, and night, for five or six days; along with warm water, and warm bran maſhes. This horſe was very much reduced in fleſh, by the bleeding, the bliſters, rowels, &c. and being left with a delicate appetite, probably owing to the digeſtive powers of the ſtomach being impaired by the diſeaſe; and knowing that ſtrong bitters are the beſt ſtomachics, or reſtoratives for horſes in caſes of loſt appetite, I gave him three drams of Aloes, made into a ball with ſoap, and repeated it four days after. From the above ſimple treatment, though a formidable diſeaſe, it was perfectly removed in three weeks.

Case 8,

Crab's horſe, in Captain Barton's Troop, 11th Light Dragoons.

THIS being a caſe ſimple in its nature, required little more than bleeding to about two quarts, and a rowel in the cheſt, repeating the bleeding in about four days from the firſt, and giving the following gentle purging ball: Aloes, three drams, made into a ball with ſoap; the horſe was allowed bran maſhes, with an ounce of Nitre, and half an ounce of Sulphur, in each, night and morning for a week. I found, by giving the Aloes, that his appetite was reſtored, which had been loſt for ſeveral days, his pulſe became more regular, and the horſe perfectly well, a little cough excepted; for which I gave him the following for four ſucceſsive nights:

An-

Aniſeed Powder, and
Nitre, of each half an ounce,
Camphire, two drams,
Extract of Opium, one dram,
Made into a ball with treacle.

The cough being cured, the horſe returned to his duty in three weeks.

Case 9,

A HORSE in Major Thomas's troop, 11th Light Dragoons.

THIS caſe, 1, 6, and 7 excepted, was the worſt I ever ſaw to recover.

SYMPTOMS.

SEVERE cough, great reſtleſsneſs, laborious breathing, much debility, and every ſymptom of caſe 1, with his extremities exceſsively cold, which is a ſure preſage of a violent inflammation of ſome internal part or other, excepting it be accompanied by a general cold fit, as frequently happens to horſes hot off a journey, ſuffered to ſtand in the draught of a cold paſſage, or gateway to dry, before they are cleaned, or which have been taken to a river or pond, to wash off the dirt, and then allowed to ſtand till they are dry. In theſe caſes the extremities will be equally as cold as in caſes of local inflammation of ſome internal part; and I find from accurate obſervation, that cold extremities afford one of the moſt alarming ſymptoms attending any internal inflammation; but which may be remedied by ligatures, or a yard or two of ſtrong tape bound as tight as poſsible round each fetlock joint. This treatment, by what is term-

ed

ed revulſion in the blood, &c. will, by compreſsing the veins, retard the free return of the blood to the heart.

TREATMENT.

I BLED him to five quarts, placed two rowels in his cheſt, bliſtered him on each ſide, having the hair firſt cut off eighteen inches in diameter; the bliſter was well rubbed in for half an hour, aſsisted by holding a broad hot iron cloſe to the part, tied the ligature round the fetlock joints, as in caſe 1, &c. and gave him the following gentle purging ball:—Aloes, three drams, made into a ball with ſoap. I repeated the bleeding two days after, and as his cough was troubleſome, gave him one of the following balls night and morning, for three days:—

Camphire, and Extract of Opium, of each one dram,
Nitre, one ounce,
Formed into a ball with Treacle.

During which time the horſe had ate nothing, and was remarkably weak; but the inflammation being removed, and the cough but very trifling, he very ſoon recovered his ſtrength.

REMARKS.

THIS diſeaſe is often prevalent, and frequently fatal; I have had a great number that required nothing more than bleeding, and rowelling, repeated as occaſion required, and which ſhould always be the firſt indication of cure of an inflammation of the lungs; as without bleeding, no medicines whatever will be of any ſervice; but the bliſtering and firing depend on the violence of the attack, or the progreſs of the diſeaſe; as in ſlight inflammation of the lungs

in the human body, bleeding and a gentle blifter on the fide, breaft, &c. will perform a cure; but in a dangerous one, fetons, cupping, &c. become neceſsary.

The above treatment is not only ſimple and eaſy, but I think the most rational, as well as œconomical: and I truſt, that the ſucceſs attending it, will induce my readers to adopt early meaſures, a ſhort delay being dangerous, and the cure depending on the application of a ſpeedy remedy.

The extremities becoming ſuddenly cold after the diſeaſe has been of ſome days ſtanding, is a very alarming ſymptom; and if firing has not been employed, as before-mentioned, in the cheſt, there are no hopes of ſucceſs left; nor even then, if it has not had the deſired ſtimulating effect. A cold ſweat breaking out about the flanks, and a voracious appetite, are ſure criterions of mortification having taken place, and death appoaching.

Sometimes a violent diſcharge from the noſtrils comes on ſuddenly, and the difficuly of breathing, and other ſymptoms of inflammation of the lungs are removed. At this period Farriers often conclude that the horſe is recovering, ſaying the cold is broken; but in all theſe caſes, I would recommend the horſe to be removed from other horſes, as the glanders are frequently the conſequence of an inflammation of the lungs.

Having given the ſymptoms, caſes, and treatment, of nine caſes of inflammation of the lungs, I conceive that a greater number would be ſuperfluous; therefore I ſhall conclude the ſubject of this very dangerous diſeaſe, in aſſuring my readers, that in the early part of my practice, I did not purſue

fue the fame mode of treatment, *i. e.* by exciting external inflammation by rowels, blifters, firing, &c. conſequently I loſt ſome valuable horſes; but ſince I have adopted the above treatment, I have been very ſucceſsful in ſaving, at leaſt eighteen out of twenty.

IN-

INFLAMMATION OF THE SYSTEM;

CALLED

General Inflammation, or Inflammatory Fever.

AS it is evident, that this inflammation, or fever, is produced by all the cauſes of a local inflammation of the lungs, and is attended with ſymptoms of debility, languor, loſs of appetite, high coloured urine, ſmall in quantity; the alvine diſcharges much the ſame as in the recent ſtate of any fever or inflammation of this nature; therefore to follow the practice of cleanſing the firſt paſſages is quite immaterial, any further than to give warm bran maſhes, &c. ſufficient to keep the body open. It is very eaſy to diſcriminate between general inflammatory fever, and local inflammation in the lungs, inteſtines, ſtomach, &c.

(See ſymptoms of inflamed lungs.)

In an inflammatory fever, or general inflammation, the extremities retain the ſame temperature as that of the body, with a ſenſe of general heat and debility, mouth hot and clammy, pulſe ſoft, frequent and ſmall; the eyes inflamed and watery, ſometimes quite cloſed; the horſe ſeldom refuſes all kinds of food, but will always eat graſs, (if offered him) clover, vetches, &c. till nearly

nearly the approach of death, he drinks frequently, but ſparingly. The firſt attack is generally ſlight, and yields to bleeding, and a gentle doſe of aloetic phyſic, and a few ounces of Nitre, given in bran maſhes. If the attack ſhould be violent, it may be neceſſary to bleed to the quantity of three or four quarts, according to the ſtrength of the horſe, and to give ſix or eight drams of Aloes, made into a ball with ſoap; and to repeat the bleeding according to the violence of the inflammation.

Sometimes the horſe is quickly deſtroyed by the increaſed action of the blood veſſels affecting the brain, attended by convulſions and delirium, producing ſymptoms of that alarming diſeaſe, called the ſtaggers; if the horſe ſurvive four days, under ſymptoms of inflammation of the brain, from the above cauſe, and a free paſſage be procured by laxatives, &c. no great danger is to be feared. If he remain coſtive till the 4th or 5th day of the inflammation of the brain, without any paſſage, little hopes are to be expected of his recovery, though he may live 12 or 16 days apparently in the ſame ſtate; therefore a paſſage ſhould be procured, even at the riſque of the horſe's life; if the purges given to him ſhould act with great violence, and threaten the life of the animal, as they ſometimes do, three grains of Opium given twice a day will ſtop their action; at the ſame time bliſters ſhould be applied to the forehead and temples; glyſters ſhould alſo be repeatedly adminiſtered.

I have ſeen a great number of caſes of fever where the firſt attack commenced with a cold ſhivering fit, attended by great debility, trembling limbs, coldneſs and ſtiffneſs of the joints, loſs of appetite, and a ſlow and languid pulſe. I have known ſeveral inſtances of this cold ſhivering fit, with all the above ſymptoms, continuing for 12 or 16 hours together, without change, previouſly to my arrival at the place where the horſe was quartered.

TREATMENT.

Under the above circumſtances, I conſidered relaxants to be the moſt proper medicines in the early ſtage of the fever; and gave the following ball, and repeated it every 4, 5, or 6 hours, according to the effect of the firſt or ſecond, viz:

Tartar Emetic, one dram and a half,
Camphire, one dram,
Nitre, half an ounce,
Made into a ball with Treacle.

Theſe medicines have the effect of relaxing the ſyſtem; and if the horſe be kept well cloathed in a ſtable of moderate temperature, will produce gentle perſpiration on the ſkin; which is the effect deſired from them. The perſpiration may be aſsiſted by warm bran maſhes given to him in a bag, into which the horſes's noſe is to be put, that he may receive the ſteam.

IN-

INFLUENZA.

IN addition to my treatment of general inflammation, and of inflammatory fever, I muſt beg leave to refer back to the year 1798, to that very fatal diſeaſe ſo univerſal among horſes of all ages and deſcriptions, termed an epidemic inflammation. This diſeaſe was much more prevalent among Farmer's and Poſt horſes, than any others, which might be the neceſſary conſequence of high feeding; poſt horſes being in the habit of eating a great deal of corn, and Farmer's horſes a vaſt quantity of graſs and clover, in the two months of July and Auguſt, producing plethora. The ſymptoms and progreſs varied much from the troop horſes in the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons. I was called in to a great number of horſes belonging to people in Reading, and its vicinity, I believe to more than one hundred caſes; the chief ſymptoms were as follow, viz: Stupor, and heavineſs, eyes inflamed and watery, mouth hot and clammy, breath hot, reſpiration quick and irregular, loſs of appetite, body, head, and extremities, all in one uniform exceſsive heat; in many horſes the pulſe as frequent as 70 or 80 in a minute.

In moſt of theſe caſes I found it neceſſary to bleed largely, *(i. e.)* from three to five quarts, according to the age and conſtitution, and to give the following ball, viz:

An-

Antimonial Powder, one dram and a half,
Camphire, one dram,
Treacle ſufficient to form it into a ball.

This ſufficed in moſt of the inflammatory caſes; but when the ſymptoms remained for ſeveral days, and the above treatment had failed to reduce the inflammation, I gave one of the following balls every night and morning, for three or four days, viz:

Tartar Emetic, and Camphire, of each one dram and a half,
Flowers of Sulphur, and Nitre, of each half an ounce,
Treacle ſufficient to make them into a ball.

In moſt caſes theſe balls had a very good effect; but when I had recourſe to them in the firſt ſtage, they ſucceeded ſtill better; which I frequently had, when there was no coſtiveneſs, and when the pulſe did not indicate any extraordinary degree of plethora: but if any tendency to coſtiveneſs be diſcovered, and the pulſe run high, *i. e.* up to 65 or 70, bleeding, purging, and rowels, muſt be employed, and more particularly if the plethora or inflammation proceed from eating too much graſs, clover, or vetches, and which has been the leading cauſe of moſt of theſe caſes; for it is evident that horſes are more ſubject to plethora from eating food of this kind.

The termination of this inflammation among Farmer's horſes, was as various as the ſymptoms; but if it were not brought to a criſis in two days from the attack, chances ran very much againſt the recovery of the horſe; as it generally terminated about the third or fourth day in a local inflammation of

of the lungs, trachea, or œſophagus, which generally proved fatal. To guard againſt ſuch conſequences, I bled plentifully on the firſt attack of the inflammation, and repeated it according to the impetus of the blood and the ſucceeding ſymptoms; with caution at the ſame time not to bleed too freely, where there was only a general inflammation, for ſuch practice has frequently brought on hectic fever, which is but ſeldom removed in horſes. On the other hand, where there was a certainty of the general inflammation having partly, or altogether terminated in a local inflammation in the trachea, or lungs, copious bleeding, with rowels in the cheſt, and bliſters, and even firing the ſides, were neceſſary, in the employment of which I have had great ſucceſs, as may be ſeen under that head.

The ſymptoms attending the troop horſes in the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, in which I have had the honour to ſerve as Veterinary Surgeon, varied much from thoſe kept upon graſs, clover, vetches, &c. as out of 249 horſes taken ill in the month of July, 1798, and 112 in the month of Aug. as may be ſeen in my returns to the Veterinary College, not above ten caſes appeared to me to require bleeding, the ſymptoms being in general, as follows, viz. cold with ſhiverings, loſs of appetite, and great debility, pulſe quick and very ſmall, violent coughing, great diſcharge of mucus from the noſtrils, attended with ſore throat. In ſome few caſes I found ſymptoms of general inflammation, and in others ſhivering, with cold ſweats, trembling of the limbs, and weakneſs in the whole ſyſtem, pulſe very ſmall and ſlow, even down to 25 pulſations in a minute, urine ſmall in quantity, and high coloured. Both theſe ſtages of fever have been termed by Farriers, and ſome others, *diſtemper*.

I muſt however beg leave to obſerve, that the treatment of the caſe attended

tended by cold ſhiverings, anſwered, with little addition, for thoſe caſes attended with cold ſweat, in which the pulſe was ſmall and ſlow; as well as in the caſes of quick and ſmall pulſe, alſo attended with ſhiverings. The following was almoſt invariably my practice on the firſt attack of the fever, if I may ſo call it, or epidemic inflammation; I gave one of the following balls night and morning for two days, viz.

Tartar Emetic, two drams,
Camphire, one dram,
Flowers of Sulphur, four drams,
Extract of Opium, two drams,
Tincture of Cardamon Seed, half an ounce,
Made into a ball with Treacle or Honey;

Allowing the horſes plenty of warm water, hot bran maſhes, and water gruel; and keeping them warm with cloathes. I had repeated occaſion to continue the above ball till the 5th or 6th day; when I found any difficulty of ſwallowing, or ſore throat, I put a rowel under the jaw, or bliſtered the throat and glands.

The Biſhop of Durham did me the honour to call me in to ſix or eight of his horſes, every one of which ſhewed ſymptoms of general inflammation. Mr. Gerrard, brewer, in Reading, had one of his dray horſes taken ſuddenly with the above ſymptoms; Mr. Smith, Mr. May, and ſeveral other Gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Reading, had eight or ten horſes ſeized within a few days of each other, all of which, when I found the inflammatory ſymptoms run high, I treated as before-mentioned; and when I thought there was

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no immediate prefage of danger, but only a flight degree of inflammation, as was common in the firft attack, I gave them the following ball, viz.

Tartar Emetic, two drams,
Camphire, three drams,
Honey or Treacle fufficient to make it into a ball;

To be given every night, or night and morning, for 3, 4, or 5 days together; in fome flight cafes 2 or 3 of the above balls fufficed; when in fome more violent, I was neceſsitated to give 10 or 12 before I could remove the inflammatory fymptoms; in which inftances I was alfo obliged to take away fmall quanties of blood, and repeat the bleeding as the fymptoms indicated.

FEVER.

The caſes of fever are almoſt innumerable, which have come under my care and ſuperintendance within the laſt ten years, and although my mode of treatment was, in the general, ſucceſsful in the early part of my practice; I have altered it materially of late. I ſeldom bleed, unleſs the animal be very plethoric and fat, and his pulſe as high as 70 or 80. The general ſucceſs derived from the following ball, renders it, in general, unneceſſary to bleed:

Dr. James's Powder, forty grains,
Camphire in Powder, thirty grains,
Conſerve of Hip, or Honey, ſufficient to form them into a ball.

When the inflammatory ſymptoms ran high, I have given fifty grains of James's powder, with forty grains of Camphire; and in ſome other caſes where the conſtitution was delicate, thirty grains of James's powder, with twenty of Camphire; and in all the various degrees of ſtrength of the ball, if there was any cough attending, I added 10, 20, or 30 grains of Opium to each ball, according to the ſtrength of it. This well known fact, that theſe balls never fail, (if given at the commencement of a fever) is well eſtabliſhed in all parts where I have practiſed, ſince I never loſt a horſe in a fever, or general inflammation, if called in before it had terminated, as it frequently does, in local inflammation of the lungs.

At

At the commencement of the fever, I generally gave one of theſe balls every four hours, till they excited perſpiration, or the ſkin felt ſoft and damp to the hand; three or four are, in common, ſufficient to effect this deſign; plenty of gruel ſhould be given warm, after each ball; if the horſe will not drink it, he ſhould be drenched with a horn.

ON THE EYE.

THE external appearance of the eye is familiar to the commonest capacity; but the internal ſtructure, functions, and diſeaſes, are ſtill but imperfectly underſtood by the commonality of practitioners in the Veterinary Art. A prominent and large eye is, for the moſt part, choſen by all buyers of horſes, without any attention being paid to its internal form or health; ſome horſes have ſmall depreſſed eyes, and which are very healthy; others very fine prominent eyes, unſound; by the ſame rule there are prominent fine eyes, very good and healthy, and ſome unſound, which, without a knowledge of anatomy, and the œconomy of the internal eye, people cannot be judges whether they are ſound or otherwiſe. A contracted eye brow is a criterion of a termination of long ſtanding inflammation of the whole globe of the eye; an opaque cornea is a ſymptom of a termination of inflammation in the anterior part of the eye, is generally the effect of local cauſe, ſuch as blows, bites, duſt, inſects, and other extraneous bodies, to be remedied by topical applications. It is frequently obſerved, that the whole anterior part of the globe of the eye, is contracted and diminiſhed, that the diameter of the cornea is reduced to two-thirds of its original dimenſion: The aqueous humour, in this caſe, with the other parts being removed, proves the exiſtence of the abſorbent ſyſtem extending to the eye, as well as other parts. A diſeaſe in the optic nerve, called

Gutta

Gutta Serena, is very common to horſes, as well as men, and is generally ſuppoſed to be the effect of the loſs of ſuſceptibility of its natural ſtimulus, *i. e.* the light; therefore an over-proportion of light ſuddenly thrown upon the part, in form of a lamp, in order to rouſe the organs of viſion into new action, may be uſeful.

Each important part of the eye has its peculiar diſeaſe, and each diſeaſe its peculiar cauſe, which the ſymptoms ſeldom fail to point out.

CA-

CATARACT.

CATARACT is well known to be an opacity in the chryſtaline lens; the cauſes aſsigned are various; ſome of the moſt learned of the faculty ſay it is a depoſite of lymph upon the lens; others, that it is ſimply inflammation. I am inclined to believe that inflammation is the proximate cauſe.

Moon Blindneſs, as it is commonly called, is that periodical inflammation in one or both eyes, which recurs once every month or five weeks, leaving the eyes worſe every time, till at laſt they are loſt, and there is then no return of the inflammation afterwards. This inflammation I conceive to be inherent in the ſyſtem, and hereditary, and it ſeldom fails (in ſpite of the beſt remedies) to terminate in a Cataract, irremovable, except by couching, which never has the deſired effect in horſes, in conſequence of the difficulty of adapting glaſſes to the eyes; it generally leaves the cornea apparently opaque, which is in fact no more than a thickening of that exquiſitely fine membrane, called conjunctiva, which puts on a pale blue opaque appearance. Theſe are the moſt common diſeaſes incident to the eyes of horſes. The external film, or opaque coat covering the cornea above-mentioned, is conveniently removed by blowing into the eyes as much Calomel as will lie upon a ſilver penny twice a day; fine Sugar, burnt Salt, calcined Alum, blue Vitriol in powder, levigated glaſs, and the like, have been generally uſed for this purpoſe; but I prefer the Calomel.

MOON

MOON BLINDNESS.

SYMPTOMS.

REDNESS in the eye-lids, fulneſs in the blood-veſſels, tears perpetually falling from the eyes, which are ſometimes cloſed, with ſwelled eye-lids and general inflammation; frequently ſlight fever.

TREATMENT.

Case 1.

A BROWN MARE, the property of Mr. Paſmore, of Doncaſter, ſhewed every ſymptom above-mentioned, but in a mild degree, compared with ſome caſes which have come under my care; I paſſed a ſeton through the ſkin, about an inch and a half below each eye, occupying about one inch of ſkin; I wetted the threads of the ſetons with Spirit of Tupentine, and cauſed them to be drawn backward and forward night and morning, and waſhed the eye with the following eye water, two or three times a day:

Roſe Water, half a pint,
White Vitriol, twenty grains,
Tincture of Opium, one dram.

The mare recovered in about three weeks. I purchaſed the ſame mare about two years after, and had her in my poſſeſsion about one year, and ſold her perfectly ſound, without any return of the inflammation. Where the inflammation has been confined locally to the external part of the eye and eyelids, no other treatment is neceſſary; where the diſcharge of water from the eyes has been copious and acrimonious, I have given ſix or eight ounces of Nitre a day, for ſeveral days together, with great ſucceſs.

But if the inflammation extend to the anterior chamber, or internal part of the eye, as it frequently does, and laſtly, terminate in what is termed by oculiſts, *Hypoſphagma*, or extravaſation of blood in the anterior chamber of the eye, it may be inferred that it is not moon blindneſs, and admits of an eaſier cure, unleſs the injury has been ſo great as to have ruptured the cornea. Bleeding, to the quantity of two or three quarts, according to the degree of inflammation and ſtrength of the horſe, and a doſe of purging phyſic, are generally found ſufficient, with a poultice of bread and milk, which is moſt conveniently applied to the eye, by putting it into a bag made of ſoft linen cloth, and ſewing it into the eye-hole of a hood. This may be renewed conveniently, by taking it off the eye, and pouring ſome freſh hot milk upon it, and when cold enough, applying it to the eye again, continuing the poultice till the inflammation ſubſide.

HYPOPIUM has been termed a diſeaſe independent of the former, but it does not appear to me to be any thing more than the termination of inflammation into pus, or matter in the anterior chamber of the eye, and is rather an effect than a cauſe.

If

If matter be formed, bleeding ſhould be avoided ; bliſters on each temple, ſetons under the eyes, and half a dram of Calomel made into a ball with ſoap, or mixed in a maſh of bran, ſix or ſeven ſucceſsive days, and after that a doſe of phyſic, ſeldom fail to remove or promote abſorption of all the matter in the anterior chamber ; but in caſes where the matter has not been all abſorbed, I have repeated the courſe of Calomel and the phyſic with great ſucceſs. The chill ſhould be taken off the water during the adminiſtration of all theſe medicines ; the ſtable ſhould be kept free from wet litter and dung, of a moderate degree of temperature, and as dark as poſsible. I am ſorry to obſerve, that through the oppoſition of people who ought to be intereſted in theſe inſtructions, but who have frequently and perverſely acted diametrically oppoſite to them, the practice recommended has often failed, and the poor animal has thereby been reduced to a ſtate of perpetual darkneſs.

PLEURISY.

PERHAPS my readers may be ſurpriſed at my not having given ſome caſes of pleuriſy in this work, but I conceive it to be too nice a diſcrimination between this diſeaſe and an inflammation in the lungs, for men who are not in a conſtant habit of the practice of phyſic, and that the moſt perceptible difference worth attending to, is, that the horſe is more frequently lying down, and riſing up ſuddenly, the inſpirations are much ſhorter than in a local inflammation of the lungs; the horſe is very frequently turning his head back, and putting his noſe to the parts apparently moſt in pain, which to my knowledge has frequently given riſe to Farriers and others to miſtake an inflammation in the pluera and lungs for a ſpaſm in the inteſtines, commonly called the gripes; and great quantities of hot ſpices, gin, and other inflammatory ſubſtances have been given.

I have often found, in caſes of this nature, after horſes have died with what is termed the gripes, that there was a violent inflammation in the pleura; ſometimes with but ſlight inflammation of the lungs, and other parts; and that probably might have proceeded from that kind of ſympathy which is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt between contiguous parts, or the inflamed pleura might have contaminated the lungs and neighbouring parts. But this diſcrimination is of no con-

conſequence, for the treatment neceſſary in one caſe, is required in the other; and the only difference I ever make is in the diet, and that chiefly in not giving the horſe above half his uſual quantity of water; not that water has any particular effect upon the lungs, but that the ſtomach being filled with water, which being ſpecifically heavier than any other ſubſtance of its magnitude voluntarily taken into the ſtomach, acts by compreſsing the lungs, and forcing forward the diaphragm, or that partition which ſeparates the heart, lungs, &c. from the ſtomach, inteſtines, &c. &c. and this is the only way in which I am able to account for the ſhort reſpiration, particularly upon a full ſtomach; for the leſs air the horſe takes into his lungs, the greater muſt the ſpace be between the lobes of the lungs and the pleura, which in a ſtate of inflammation would be irritated by their coming ſo frequently in contact; by the ſame rule, the more empty the ſtomach is kept, the more the diaphragm will recede from the lungs, and leave a greater ſpace for them to perform their functions in, without offending the pleura.

DIABETES.

SYMPTOMS.

GREAT thirſt; the extremities ſometimes, but not always, cold; ſudden chills, and a frequent and copious diſcharge of urine.

CAUSE.

A Sudden check of perſpiration, but generally too liberal an uſe of diuretics, or from their being of an improper kind.

TREATMENT.

Case 1.

MY readers may probably be ſurpriſed when I inform them, that in all my practice, only three caſes of diabetes have come under my notice, and theſe were all troop-horſes in the 11th Light Dragoons. The firſt was in Colonel Carnegie's troop, in 1796; I cauſed a ſheep's ſkin to be conſtantly confined upon his back and loins, and gave him the following ball night and morning:

Green Vitriol, in fine powder, two drams,

Peruvian

Peruvian Bark in fine powder, ſix drams,
Purified Opium, half a dram,
Formed into a ball with Treacle.

At the expiration of ſix days, every ſymptom was removed.

Case 2 & 3,

TWO troop horſes, while the regiment lay in camp, in 1798. The ſymptoms correctly correſponded with thoſe mentioned in caſe 1, to which I referred for the treatment, and after giving 14 balls to the caſe 2, and 17 to caſe 3, no more of them were found neceſſary; but both the horſes being a little coſtive from the effect of the Opium, I gave each of them four drams of Aloes, made into a ball with ſoap. The horſes were taken into a barn, and the ſheep's ſkin put upon their backs; during the adminiſtration of theſe medicines, half the uſual quantity of water only was allowed them. They both returned to their duty in three weeks from the time they were taken in.

DI-

DIARRHŒA, OR LOOSENESS.

THIS diſeaſe requires no deſcription. Cold ſweats, attended with coldneſs in the extremities, are dangerous ſymptoms.

CAUSE.

Sudden check of perſpiration, or violent cold from any cauſe, too quick a ſucceſsion of ſtrong phyſic, which, without immediate relief, terminates in death, or leaves the conſtitution and dijeſtive powers feeble for life.

TREATMENT.

From 3 to 400 caſes of diarrhœa, have come under my care. In caſes where the diſeaſe appeared to be the reſult of a ſimple check of perſpiration, or indigeſtion, the following ball has proved ſufficient to ſtop it :

Barbadoes Aloes, five drams.
Opium, one dram and a half,
Grains of Paradiſe, in fine powder, one dram,
Treacle ſufficient to form a ball.

In caſes where the ſymptoms were extremely dangerous, I have had recourſe to the following treatment, viz. frequent glyſters of ſtarch,

ſtarch, in the quantity of a pound, in three quarts of boiling water, in which four ounces of Gum Arabic had previouſly been diſolved, repeating it every four hours, and giving the following ball every ſix hours:

Take Gum Arabic, in fine powder, four drams,
Purified Opium, forty grains,
Fine Ginger, or Grains of Paradiſe, two drams,
Conſerve of hips, ſufficient to form the whole into a ball.

I HAVE never loſt but one horſe in a diarrhœa, in all my practice, and although I gave, in that inſtance, one of the above balls every four hours, and the laſt day, one every two hours, with double the quantity of Opium, they had not the leaſt effect, the whole length of the inteſtines were excoriated and turned black; and the horſe died in the moſt excruciating ſpaſm.

This was a troop horſe in the 11th Light Dragoons, the cauſe of the diſeaſe was inattention, in a Farrier, to the quantity of Calomel ordered by me to deſtroy worms; and the Dragoon giving the horſe copiouſly of cold water from a pump, during its operation.

MAL-

MALLENDERS

ARE too well known to require any deſcription, farther than that it is a diſeaſe in the bend of the knee.

SALENDERS.

THIS diſeaſe is analagous to the former, affecting the bend of the hough. The general cauſe is want of cleanlineſs, and the reverſe generally performs a cure. If that fail,

Take Mercurial Ointment, two ounces,
Spaniſh Flies, in fine powder, one dram,
Sublimate, ditto, half a dram;

Mix them together in a mortar, and diligently rub in, with a warm hand, the ſize of a large horſe-bean, on the part affected, every night and morning. The part ſhould be perfectly cleaned before the ointment be applied.

MANGE.

THIS diſeaſe is ſo generally known, as to render a deſcription uſeleſs. In the year 1796, ſoon after the 11th Dragoons diſembarked, I diſcovered eight of the horſes to have the mange. The firſt indication of cure was to get their ſkins perfectly clean, and afterwards to waſh them well all over with a ſtrong ſolution of ſalt in water, and when dry to apply the following Ointment:

Palm Oil, ſix pounds,
Sulphur Vivum, two pounds,
Oil of Turpentine half a pound,

to be formed into an Ointment in a large mortar; all the parts affected were well rubbed with a ſufficient quantity, with the hand, three ſucceſsive days; and after an interval of four days, the Ointment was waſhed off with warm water and ſoap, and every horſe was perfectly cured.

WINDGALLS.

WINDGALLS are puffy tumors in the legs, ariſing from too ſtrong exerciſe; cauſing an enlargement or diſtention of the burſæ mucoſæ; and, in the more advanced ſtage, communicate with the joints, are troubleſome and hard to repel; in the incipient ſtate the following is the beſt application I am at preſent acquainted with:

Take of the beſt Vinegar a quart,
Crude Sal Ammoniac, two ounces,
Sugar of Lead, one ounce,
Camphorated Spirits of Wine, four ounces.

Firſt wet the parts well with the ſolution, and then apply a bandage, moistened with the ſame, moderately tight round the joint; taking care that there be no partial preſſure from the bandage; the part ſhould be kept conſtantly wet with the ſolution, by means of a ſponge.

In the more advanced ſtage of this diſeaſe, the actual cautery is the only remedy that can be depended upon, with repeated gentle bliſters, and reſt. The above treatment ſuffices in all ſprains, in and about the tendons and joints. The ſolution has repelled very obſtinate thorough-pins, and bog-ſpavins; but the actual cautery is much more effectual, with repeated bliſters and reſt.

WOUNDS FROM THORNS.

THORNS in the feet, fetlocks, coronets, tendons, knees, points of the ſhoulders, bend of the houghs, &c. received in hunting, are accidents ſo common, that a deſcription would be uſeleſs.

A Thorn in a tendon, whether the flexor, or extenſor, *i. e.* in the front or bend of the knee, produces nearly the ſame ſymptoms, which are an inability to move the leg forward, attended with foreneſs and irritability in the part punctured. If in the bend of the hough, the horſe will be able to bring his leg perfectly under his belly, but is afraid to throw any weight upon it, when required by moving the contrary leg. If in the heel, or back part of the frog, the ſymptoms vary but little from the laſt. If in the coronet, the moſt excruciating pain, and irritability, with inflammation, will eaſily be perceived.

To avoid tedioufness I ſhall only mention a few caſes of puncture by thorns, although many have occurred to me.

Firſt, a horſe the property of Edward Armitage, Eſq. young and very valuable. He was hunted on the 22d February, 1804, by Mr. Smith, Mr. Armitage's friend; the next day the horſe was lame, and I was ſent for; the ſer-

ſervant ſuppoſed him to be ſtrained in the fetlock; however, I found it to be a thorn that had pierced the coronet, with the appearance of a puncture only. The inflammation ran very high, and I ordered a poultice to be applied, not being able to diſcover the thorn. Next morning I pared away as much of the hoof as allowed me to come at the head of the thorn, which I extracted with the point of my ſcalpel, 3-4ths of an inch long. I then ordered the part to be fomented, and a poultice applied twice a day, and a few drops of the following anodyne to be dropped into the aperture twice a day, viz. Purified Opium two drams, hot Water one ounce; this being continued two days, the horſe was able to walk, and he became perfectly ſound in eight days.

OBSERVATIONS.

The thorn punctured the coronet in the direction between the ſenſible and inſenſible laminæ, inclining towards the ſenſible part of the foot. It is worth remarking, that a thorn running in the above-mentioned direction (when improperly treated) five times out of ten terminates in a quittor, and requires a much nicer treatment than Farriers are accuſtomed to uſe, to prevent a falſe quarter; and more eſpecially as they are invariably in the habit of cutting the hoof from the coronet to what they term the bottom of the wound, which cannot fail of producing a falſe quarter, or an ugly ſeam down the hoof, reſembling a falſe quarter; and this is unavoidably the caſe, if too free an uſe be made of the knife, in dividing the coronary ring, which from its peculiar texture, has the diſpoſition to unite without an interpoſition of horny matter. Hot Oils, Tinctures, Balſams, Acids, and all hot applications are to be avoided; and fomentations and poultices to be employed before, and after the thorn is extracted, during the ſlightest degree of inflammation; but when the inflammation

mation has ſubſided, and where there appears an indolence in the ſkin about the punctured part, and little diſpoſition to heal, I have applied the actual cautery to great advantage, and which is, at all times, a better application, particularly in caſes of punctures into joints, than any Balſam, Tincture, or the like; as the former may be depended upon, while the latter is uncertain. The actual cautery ſhould be applied only to the external ſurface of the white and indolent ſkin about the wound, which ought not to be feared deeper than the thickneſs of the fineſt writing paper at a time; and repeated once in 24 or 36 hours, till the union of the ſkin be complete. Out of 50 or 60 caſes of this kind, when it has been neceſſary to ſtop the diſcharge, I have been able to accompliſh it, without difficulty, in 3 days. If the opening be into a joint, and of any conſiderable ſize, whether from thorns, nails, or any other inſtrument, the ſooner the hot iron is applied to the lips of the divided ſkin, the better to prevent a diſcharge of ſynovia, &c.

INDEX.

A.

	PAGE.
ANASARCA, ...	175
Appetite, depraved, ...	132
Arteries, ...	14, 24

B.

Bars, ...	28
Bladder, Inflammation of, ...	133
——— ——— Cause of, ...	ib
——— ——— Symptoms, ...	ib
——— ——— Treatment of	ib
Bleeding, Observations on	202
Blindness, Moon, ...	223
Bone Spavin, ...	126

C.

Canker of the Foot described, ...	49
——— Cause, ...	55
——— Remarks on, ...	52
——— Symptoms of, ...	55
——— Treatment of, ...	49, 54, 56
Capalets, ...	165
Cataract, ...	222
Coffin Bone, ...	16
Coleman's Observations on the Foot, ...	59
Colic, or Gripes, ...	92, 96
——— Inflammatory, ...	96
Contracted Feet, ...	80
———--Heels, ...	69
Corns, ...	29
Curbs, ...	134
Cutting	86

D.

Dedication, ... iii
Diabetes 226
Diarrhæa, ... 230
Distemper, ... 137
——— Symptoms, ... ib
——— Cause, ... ib
——— Treatment, ... ib
Dogs, subject to Jaundice, ... 182
Dropsy, ... 174
——— Symptoms, ... ib
——— Cause, ... ib
——— Treatment, ... ib
———Cases of, ... 177
——— Remarks on, ... 178
——— From Hydatids, ... 180

E.

Emaciation, ... 166
———-- Local, ... 167
———-- Cure of, ... 168
Eye, structure of, ... 220
—— Diseases of, ... 222

F.

Farcy, ... 139
—— Cause, ... 140
—— Symptoms of, ... ib
—— Causes of, ... ib
Fever, ... 116
——— 218
——— Inflammatory, ... 210
Foot, perfect described 11
—— Bars of, ... 28
——- Canker of, ... 29
——- Contracted, ... 80
——- Corns of, ... 29
——- Frog of, ... 20, 27
——- Heels contracted, ... 69
——- Hoof, ... 25
——- Fever of, ... 116
——- Inflammation of, ... ib
——- Ligaments of, ... 23
——- Nerves of, ... 21

Foot, Observations on Warm Water, to 75
——- Sandcrack of, ... 43
——- Sole of, ... 26
——- Thrush in, ... 40
——- Treatment of, ... 31
——— Warm Water applied to, ... 75

G.

Glanders, ... 149
Grease, ... 171
Gripes, ... 90
——— Cases of, ... 92
——— with Inflammation, ... 96

H.

Heels contracted, ... 69
———————Cases of, ... 69, &c.
Hide bound, ... 169
Hoof described 25
——— Upright, ... 65
——— ——— Cases of, ... ib
Hough, swelled, see Capalets, ... 165
Hydatids, ... 180
Hydrops Pectoris, ... 174

I.

Jaundice, ... 181
——————- Cause of, ... 184
——————— Remarks on, ... 189
——————— Treatment of, ... ib
——————— In Dogs, ... 182
Jaw, Locked, ... 162
Inflammation of the Bladder, ... 133
——————————— Bowels, ... 96
——————————— Feet, ... 116
——————————— Lungs, ... 195
Inflammatory Fever, ... 210
Influenza, ... 213
Introduction, ... ix
Intususception, ... 95

L.

Lameness in the Feet, ... 101
——————— How to distinguish, ... 109
——————— Symptoms of, ... ib

Lameness from Nails, Thorns, &c. 101
———————— Shoeing, ... ib
Laminæ of the Foot, ... 18
——— Sensible, ... ib
——— Insensible, ... ib
Leanness, see Emaciation, ... 166
Locked Jaw, ... 162
———— Cases of, ... ib
Ligaments, ... 14, 23
Looseness, ... 230
Lungs, Inflammation of, ... 195
——— Inflamed, with Sore Throat, ... 200

M.

Mallenders, ... 232
Mange, ... 233
Moon Blindness, ... 223

N.

Nails, proper sorts for Shoeing, ... 63
Navicular Bone, ... 16
Nerves, ... 21

O.

Observations on Bleeding, ... 202
———————— Warm Water, ... 75

P.

Pastern Bone, ... 15
Preface, ... v
Peripneumony, ... 195
Pleurisy, ... 226
Practical Admonitions respecting bleeding, ... 202
Pricked in Shoeing, ... 100
———————— Ditto, with a Long Nail, ... 105

Q.

Quincy, ... 154
——— Treatment of, ... 155, 200
Quittor, ... 117
——— Cases of, ... 120

R.

Ring Bone, ... 130
———— Cases of, ... 131
———— Cure of, ... ib

S.

Salenders, ... 232
Sandcrack described, ... 43
———— How prevented, ... 44
———— Treatment of, ... 45
Sensible Laminæ of the Foot, ... 18
Shoeing, Observations on, ... 59
———— Nails proper for 63
———— Lameness from, ... 100
Sole of the Foot, ... 26
Sore Throat, ... 200
Spavin, ... 126
———— Cases of 129
———— Treatment of, ... 126
Splints, ... 124
Sprains, see Windgalls, ... 234
Staggers, see Inflammatory Fever, ... 210

T.

Tabes, see Emaciation, ... 166
Tendons, ... 14, 22
Thrush, Running, ... 40
———— See Contracted Feet, ... 80
———— Treatment of 41
Thorns, wounds from, ... 235
Tumours, ... 151
———— Treatment of, ... 152

U.

Upright Hoof, ... 65
Urine, Suppression of 133

V.

Veins, ... 14

W.

Water Warm, effects of to the Feet, ... 75
Windgalls, ... 234
Wounds from Thorns, &c. 235

Y.

Yellows, or Jaundice, ... 181
————Symptoms of, ... ib
————Cause, ... ib
————Treatment, ... 184

Edward Baines, Printer, Leeds.